THURSDAY SESSION, OCTOBER 13, 2011, AT 10:22 A.M.

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THE COURT: Okay.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the next order of business, as we told you, would be the opening statements of the lawyers and because the Plaintiff has the burden of proof, they go first. That means this is like reading a book or something. You can look at the cover, and it gives you a synopsis or summary or overview of what the lawyers expect the evidence to show. It's not evidence. It's just a way that a lawyer can present to you what they think the evidence is going to disclose as the trial progresses and allow you to kind of get an idea of what to expect during the course of the trial. So don't substitute what a lawyer says for the evidence because what I say certainly is not evidence. Remember I told you what the evidence was. what a lawyer says is not evidence. We're allowed to make comments and the lawyers are allowed to make opening statements in an effort to assist in understanding the evidence as it does unfold during the course of the trial.

So, Ms. Michelson, you may proceed.

MS. MICHELSON: Thank you, your Honor.

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1 OPENING STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF 2 MS. MICHELSON: I do get to choose which mike 3 I use. Can I stand at this one? 4 THE COURT: I think so. Yeah. Can we see 10:25:52 5 you? No, we can't see you. Wait a minute. You want 6 yourself on TV for the thousands of fans? Why don't you go 7 back. And I don't want to do the camera. MS. MICHELSON: To warn you, I'm probably 8 9 going to have to move here at this point to put things up on 10:26:13 10 the Elmo. 11 THE COURT: You have your assistant here. He 12 can do all that. 13 MS. MICHELSON: Okay. Thank you. I'll do my 14 best. 10:26:21 15 THE COURT: I know. 16 MS. MICHELSON: Ladies and gentlemen, your 17 Honor, counsel, Mr. Eissis, ladies and gentlemen. Good 18 morning. And once again, thank you for being here. We do 19 indeed appreciate your time and your attention to this 10:26:37 20 matter. As you know, I represent the Plaintiff in the case,

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a case about honor and integrity and fairness in the business world. Our laws allow fair competition. It is a valuable thing in our

Groeneveld Transport Efficiency, Inc., Brunswick company,

along with my associate here, David Kunselman.

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system. But, unfair competition is unlawful, trade dress infringement is unlawful, deceptive trade practices is unlawful, and that's what this case is about.

Sometimes conduct goes too far, and the market is damaged by such things, and consumers are deceived or misled and people who invest in their businesses, in their image here in the U.S., and worldwide are harmed by unfair competition.

The evidence in this case, ladies and gentlemen, will show that Jan Eissis and his company Lubecore, the Defendant in this case, did just that. They are selling a product that is an intentional copy, that looks like an intentional copy of Groenveld's automatic lubrication system pump.

You'll -- it's known as EPO product. The zero referring to the viscosity of the lubrication or grease that is used in the system. EP-O you'll hear that quite a bit during our -- during this trial.

That they copied intentionally the unique and distinctive look of the Groeneveld pump, which is part of the system that delivers grease to the various greasing points in a very large truck, tractor and trailer. Tractor being the front part, and the trailer being the part that pulls in the back. I learned quite a bit about trucks along with this case, although I haven't driven one yet.

Groeneveld designed and developed and created its pump

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30 years ago, and it's been on the market since then.

They've been making it and selling it in the U.S. and all over the world, and Lubecore's pump, unlike other competitors in the industry, looks identical to the Groeneveld EP-0. This is not fair, and it's deceptive as the evidence will show you how and why during the course of the trial.

Lubecore denies that it intentionally copied the pump. They deny that the pump is a copy, is an intentional copy, but you will see the pumps with your own eyes. You will see that this thing — and I'm going to show them to you. The Groeneveld pump, please. Looks exactly like Lubecore's pump. David, thank you.

The overall shape of the two are the same. The placement of the parts are the same. The way it looks, the way it is packaged and presented to the public as a unique and distinctive Groeneveld product is mimicked with such precision, that it can only be intentional. And to argue that it is not is — well, I leave that for you to decide what to do with such arguments.

It can only be intentional and purposeful. And because everybody else's pump in the market looks different -- yes, ladies and gentlemen, there are similarities. A pump is a pump. Okay? But, everybody else's looks dissimilar from these.

1 Oh, your Honor, can you switch that Elmo on for us? 2 THE COURT: Sure can. 3 MS. MICHELSON: Thank you. There's one. 4 Here's another. Let's show them the Grease Jockey pump. Says a few things on it, says Grease Jockey and Lubriquip. 10:31:50 5 6 Grease Jockey, I don't think it's going to stand by itself. 7 And it looks nothing like another one we were able to track down by a company called Lincoln that I believe has recently 8 been bought by the SKF Company, which also at one time 10:32:52 10 bought this product. 11 Your Honor, thank you. Let's show them the Lincoln. 12 You can look at them with your own eyes. And you can decide 13 how closely the Defendant's product, Lubecore's product, 14 mimics the Groeneveld product. 10:33:35 15 The evidence will show that the Groeneveld, overall 16 shape of their thing, the -- and the way it's presented is 17 unique. It is the package around, the guts of the pump, the 18 thing that makes the pump grease, the thing that makes it 19 work, it's how they present it to the public to distinguish 10:34:00 20 themselves and identify themselves in the market. 21 I'm showing you a copy of the Groeneveld cut-away EP-0 22 pump, and you can see that in the housing that contains the 23 mechanism that the pistons, the balls and chains, whatever 24 they've got in there that makes the thing pump grease. And 10:34:29 25 at the outside is the package around which it is shaped.

The imitation is not intentional. The evidence -- is not accidental. The evidence will show it can't be. There's no way it looks like -- this identical by accident. There's no way that somebody independently engineered, designed a pump that happened to come out looking exactly like Groenveld's product.

Ladies and gentlemen, Lubecore and Mr. Eissis admit that its pump does not have to look like the Groeneveld pump to pump grease. Same way a car, a Volkswagen Beetle has a shell around it, the guts that make it drive down the road are in the engine under the hood. And the thing that's around it is unique, and it's recognizable.

And, ladies and gentlemen, you know, it's obvious. These are not consumer products that we're talking about. These are not TV's that you will buy online. These are industrial products. They have a purpose to pump the grease, but that's not what the case is about. The case is about whether people in the industry who are in this industry look at the thing and go, "Oh, yeah I recognize that. I recognize it as a Groeneveld because nothing else looks quite like it, anywhere near like it." And they're exposed to these things at trade shows throughout the United States and elsewhere for 30 years.

As I said, Mr. Eissis and Lubecore admit and other testimony in the case will demonstrate to you that the pump,

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1 the Lubecore pump does not look -- need to have this exact 2 configuration in order to function because they will work 3 anyway. 4 In testimony given by Mr. Eissis in this case, he was asked -- I'm sorry. I do need to read it for a second, and 10:37:25 5 6 then I'll show it to you. Sorry. "Are you disputing now 7 that the Lubecore pump would work even if it looked different? I believe these other pumps work as well. I 8 9 know they also work." 10:37:54 10 He further admits, he argues that there are many 11 differences between his pump and the Groeneveld pump, and 12 that because there are many differences on the inside, the 13 guts, the thing that makes it pump grease, then the outside could, in fact, look different. I'm going to read it to you 14 10:38:25 15 and then I'll do the same thing. 16 "Question: So there are many differences. That's 17 what you said, right? "Answer: There are differences in the pump, yes. 18 19 "Question: The internal components inside the 10:38:46 20 housing? 21 "Answer: That's correct. 22 "Question: Okay. So the outside thing that contains, 23 it could be shaped differently, right? The outside could be shaped differently." 24 "Answer: 10:39:21 25 The evidence in the case will demonstrate to your

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satisfaction that the operation of the pump is a -- is a function of the internal components, and that nothing about the outside of it makes it shoot grease through the system. And so the outside of it may not look the same, especially if -- it may not look the same to work. The evidence will further show that people in the industry do indeed recognize the pump as a Groeneveld by its shape, design, configuration overall impression that it gives. I know it might be hard to believe because we don't -- we live in this world, but when you are in a specialized industry, there are specialized products that you use and that people in those industries have a recognition of something of a product that they are exposed to and that they use because of their experience the same way that when you see this item, you recognize where it comes from immediately.

The bottle has a function. It holds the Coca-Cola.

It doesn't have to be shaped that way to do that job. It's obvious.

So there's no reason for it to look identical.

There's no legitimate business for it to look identical.

There's no reason why a company, another company as

Mr. Eissis' company, is fairly new, would parrot somebody
else's identifiable trade dress if his goal was to establish
his own image, his own corporate identity, his own
reputation, his own brand recognition, other than to piggy

back on the reputation and the good will of an established player in the market. And you're going to hear testimony about all of this during the course of the trial.

Ladies and gentlemen, the facts and circumstances that you'll be hearing about during this trial, yes, the copying, the intentional copy, but also the marketing practices of Lubecore and its distributors will convince you that people in the industry are indeed likely to be confused, that the market — that it — that the conduct injects uncertainty in the market about who is the true manufacturer of the Lubecore product, are they related, do they come from the same source, are they made at the same factory. Because they look the same, do they perform the same? Do they perform as well?

You'll hear testimony that not only was Mr. Eissis affiliated with Groeneveld for a substantial period of time, and I'll get a little bit more into that in a minute, he, in fact, was the head of North American operations for Groeneveld. Let's see. I think for years, he started as an independent distributor in Canada with a company called CPL. Groeneveld purchased that company from him, and he stayed on for a period of time as head of Northern American operations for Groeneveld until approximately January of 2007.

I have a little thing here, evidence -- visual for you so you can follow along because it's kind of hard to get all

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those dates.

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And ladies and gentlemen, not only was Mr. Eissis affiliated with Groeneveld for many, many, many years. Virtually, all of the distributors through which he sells his product in the United States is handled by distributors who were Groeneveld people as well, distributors, some employees, so forth. You'll hear the specifics about that during the course of the trial.

So you've got the product that looks exactly the same. You've got the same guy making it. You've got a guy in Korea -- Martin Vermeulen, who Mr. Eissis hired supposedly to create this brand new pump. He claims that he did that from scratch, by the way, that he didn't imitate Groeneveld in order to come out with something that looks exactly like it. You'll hear from him through the Defense case.

Mr. Vermeulen also worked for Groeneveld for many years. The distributors worked with Groeneveld and handled all these products for many years. There were periods of time when, contrary to Groenveld's policies, some of the distributors were actually handling both products, adding the confusion that you've got one, the possibility of this confusion that these products are by and large the same thing, come from the same source, the same origin, that they are the same recipe inside because they look the same outside and the same people made them and they're selling

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So Groeneveld -- the time line shows Groeneveld started up in the Netherlands in 1971. It handled for awhile a non-Groeneveld made product. It was a Grease Jockey pump. Originally that was labeled with the Groeneveld G. They imported it from the United States. They put the label Groeneveld on it because they were authorized to do so. Obviously the fact that the Groeneveld label is on there does not mean that Groeneveld made it, so the label's on them. I'm just going to tell you up front you're going to hear testimony in this case about the labels, that somehow the Lubecore label is on its identical pump. Somehow no way anybody in their right mind could be confused or uncertain about who made that Lubecore pump or where it came from because they slap a sticker on part of the reservoir there, and oh, by the way, it's got that little red band. You'll hear about that as the big differences that somehow tell anybody where these things came from, who created it, its origin, its source. But, in this industry, ladies and gentlemen, people are slapping labels on things all the time. And the fact that a label says one thing, you are going to hear evidence on this does -- in one witness' words, it's the last thing he looks at.

That Grease Jockey pump we just showed you before,

that I think I have a picture actually, this is actually a Groeneveld pump, and it's relabeled by a business that used to be a Groeneveld distributor, Fuel Systems, Inc. They slap their own label on that. Fuel Systems, Inc., you will hear is now Mr. Eissis' distributor.

This pump, the Grease Jockey we showed you earlier, actually referred to the second generation Grease Jockey. This one that Groeneveld used to sell is the first. So this is the second generation. It's got the name Grease Jockey on here. The resident of the picture is, but Grease Jockey, and then below it says Lubriquip. You'll see a bunch of pumps and pictures of pumps that have multiple labels. You will hear testimony that competitors in the industry — we're good, David. That's okay. They get the picture I think. Thank you.

That competitors in the industry, they're buying, selling each other all the time. So something that was a Vogel is now SKF. The Lincoln is now owned by SKF. So the label itself will not eliminate the likelihood of confusion or uncertainty in the marketplace generated by the imitation of Lubecore. Its intentional imitation, and by the other marketing practices that you will hear about -- obviously not going to discuss every single one of them now. The witnesses will tell you. You will hear from -- you will hear from the guy who designed the Groeneveld pump 30 years

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ago. He's coming here. Is that -- van der Hulst. I mentioned him earlier. And you will hear how Groeneveld went about its design process and why it did what it did, why it chose to make its thing look different than other things in the market. And you will hear evidence that Groenveld's use of this design and this shape, this external design, exclusively for, you know, 30 years. All of this, essentially you will see at the end of the case how it's relevant to what you have to decide in this trial.

As I said, Mr. Eissis left Groeneveld in 2007. He formed a company called Orlaco Crane Cam in the spring of '07. And if you're looking at the time line, the top line basically shows you activity relating to Groeneveld. The bottom line, the bottom under the dates here basically show activity relating to Lubecore. So you can follow along. He formed that company or Orlaco Crane Cam in the spring of '07 and hired Mr. Martin Vermeulen in Korea, he says, to design an engineer brand new pump for his company, Orlaco, whose name he changed to Lubecore, the Defendant in this case.

Soon thereafter, very soon thereafter, Groeneveld discovered these pumps that looked exactly like its pump at trade shows; first in Canada and then in the United States. We are here about the activity in the United States. And they discovered this product, this misleading and confusing product being sold in the United States in, I would say

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late, late 2009; investigated, determined the degree -investigated the degree of imitation -- I would say
replication -- and eventually filed suit a short time later,
which is why we're here.

The -- here's the problem. The problem is that you can't tell that a person, a customer or someone in the industry cannot tell by looking at the Lubecore product either where it came from or who created it and is likely to believe that the guts inside of it are as good as the guts inside the Groeneveld because they look exactly the same and they're being sold by the same people and the same people are involved, and it's deceptive and misleading because you will hear it is not true, it is not the same, it does not perform as well, it is different.

Mr. Eissis insists, and his designer engineer, technician, Martin Vermeulen, insists there are significant differences in the guts of their pump. And so to tell people and represent and market it as interchangeable and compatible — and if you take this nut and screw to the bolt, they work as well. All the parts — by the way, you'll hear there are 50 or more component parts inside each one of these pumps, 50. Because those parts look identical doesn't mean they are identical. And in addition to that, Mr. Eissis says they're not identical, and so does
Mr. Vermeulen. So to market them to the public as such

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is -- well, you'll decide and apply those facts to the law and I'll let you draw your conclusions from that.

How do we know it doesn't work as well? If you take a bolt from a Lubecore -- a Lubecore bolt and stick it in a Groeneveld bolt, how do we know that the Lubecore reservoir doesn't -- which is this where the grease is held. Doesn't perform as well as the Groeneveld and, therefore, sullies the image of the Groeneveld pump that Groeneveld has spent time, money, and decades nurturing association between the way their thing looks and their company and the quality of their product.

How do we know that the Lubecore is not as good as the Groeneveld after all? Well, Lubecore has recalled -- only been in business, pump in the United States for like a year or so, year 2009, you know, a couple years. They were recalled already; out of his own mouth, seven or 800 recalled the pump, recalled them. They're trying to fix them, but you know what? Fix them when it's your own image that's starting to be associated with the product failures. Not somebody else's image, not somebody else's brand identity, because that's what trade dress really is. Whether it's a logo or a -- or a trademark or whether it's the way you wrap your product to present it to the public, or whether you make your product look a certain way so that it's different from everybody else's.

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This is how we know. There's a mixture of a Lubecore pump taken at a trade show. And you can see it's leaking grease. Pumps aren't supposed to leak the grease. You'll hear what the benefits are of an AMS/ALS system, know why people buy them and product liability, manufacture reputation, brand reputation, longevity in the market, quality, all these issues are quite important.

And that's one picture. I got one more I pulled up for you. Here's another one, the first you just saw was brand new. Here's another one. And you can see, yes compete fairly. Yes, do that. That's — that's encouraged, but don't take somebody else's image and brand recognition and put something on the market like this without doing adequate tests in advance to make sure that the public, the market that has come to associate high quality with something that looks — and it is designed like the Groeneveld. It becomes diluted somehow, less of an association with that investment they've put into it.

By the way, you will hear that a significant investment was made by Groeneveld over the years to nurture an image of its pump and hold it out as its image, corporate identity, brand recognition. It's on brochures. The picture's on it, on the pumps. I'm not going to -- I'll show them one example. Service trucks, I mean the pump is on everything, and people will tell you that by the way as

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So, ladies and gentlemen, let me see my notes where I am. So telling the market that the pumps and the parts are interchangeable, that they're compatible with each other, the Groeneveld and the Lubecore, which people, of course, believe because I mean look at them. I mean they look exactly the same. So telling them that they're identical or suggest or implying that they are is inaccurate because in addition, something can fit. You can fit it in to another piece, but it doesn't technically fit. It doesn't technically fit the way it's supposed to, to make sure that those sales are tight, to make sure that they perform optimally the way they were designed. And that is deceptive as well because, of course, people will think that they will because they look exactly the same and the people selling them tell them that it does.

Hokey-doke. Groenveld's product, EP-0 pump, which is only one other product line, but a big one for them you'll hear. It's tried, it's true, it's tested, it's withstood the test of time. People in the industry recognize it on sight by the way it looks; its unique shape, its j unique design, its unique appearance. It is an industrial product. It's supposed do what the people who buy it buy it to do, of course. Like you buy a car, you — it drives from Point A to Point B, same sort of thing happens with an industrial

product. It can have, in addition to this function, functioning aspect of it, this visual aspect. Internal versus external.

You know, I was going to tell you a little bit about automatic lubrication systems, how they work or where they are. You know, let's just do that real quick if you don't mind. Just turn around that. I'm not going to spend too much time on it because, frankly, you'll hear about it from people who do it for a living, but this will help you visualize the pump itself — by the way, the pumping system, automatic lubrication system that's put on the trailer and then there's another one usually on the tractors. And I'm just going to show you where — where it appears in a picture. So that's all actually a picture of a Groeneveld pump on a truck. So you kind of have an idea where this would be when they are used.

There's a lot of room for growth that adds to the likelihood of uncertainty in the marketplace because the way people coming into the new market may not understand all these issues and all these distinctions because people have been involved for quite awhile. But, you'll still hear much testimony of people involved in the industry for quite awhile, and it confused them. So the — this just basically gives you really a shorthand sketch. You see the front of the truck here. You put little headlights on them so you

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can have an idea, which is the front versus the back. And you see where the pump is generally located. It's connected by a main line hose that is the pink — the hot pink item to distribution blocks. In the distribution blocks, also called mitering device, also called a manifold, also called by some people, dozers. That basically controls the output of grease on the secondary lines, which are the thinner pink lines to the greasing points, and there are a lot of them on a truck as you can imagine. There are a lot of moving parts on the truck and all need to be greased.

There are pneumatic versus electric operating pumps, pneumatic brake air pressure. You're going to hear a lot about this from witnesses. The air pressure works in the pump to push grease and distribute it throughout the truck through the main line hose to the distribution blocks and the secondary lines to the greasing points. It's preset on the timer. So the timer is part of the system as well. And you can on the Groeneveld system in the Lubecore system that Defendant copied, you can also preset the amount, precise amount of grease to be released to each greasing point because different greasing points on the truck mean different amounts of grease, and the point of it is to give a precise amount. So that's just basically how this thing works. And I think I'm — no.

So, ladies and gentlemen I'm going to sit down in a

minute. I'm going to ask you to pay attention as I know you will closely to the evidence in the case. Evaluate the credibility of the witnesses. That will be very important in this matter in particular and reach a verdict that is consistent with the evidence, the credible and reasonable testimony that you will hear, the documents that you will see, and we are confident that when you do, you will return a favorable verdict for Groeneveld.

Thank you, and thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Michelson.

Mr. Anastos.

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OPENING STATEMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENSE

MR. ANASTOS: Good morning again, ladies and gentlemen.

Ms. Michelson is 100 percent correct. This case is about competition. And one of the first things I want to ask you — and no one has to answer this out loud, please — is looking at those two pumps in front of you, there's one on the left, one on the right, ask yourselves if you can tell which one is the Groeneveld pump and which pump is the Lubecore pump. Ask yourself if you can tell what color Groeneveld associates it with in its trade. Ask yourself if you can identify what color Lubecore uses to separate its brand from Groeneveld.

Competition is the backbone of our economy. We all

know that. It's what gives us better products. It's what gives us cheaper products. One of the best examples I can remember in my life time -- and I think a lot of you will remember this -- is in about the mid 70's, the United States automakers started getting battered by imports from foreign imports, mostly from Japan. Back then, our cars had a ton of chrome on them, weren't particularly safe. They rusted out pretty quickly. And nowadays, after 25 years of stiff competition, we're the ones developing the cars that are putting other people on their heels, and we are competing with them with products that are better.

So this case is about competition. There's no question about that. One of the ways people compete when they -- when they want to bring a new product to the market is they build the better mouse trap. That's what inventing is all about in the United States. You build a better mouse trap and try to sell it. That's how people compete with one another. Mr. Eissis and Lubecore believe 100 percent they have designed a better mouse trap than the Groeneveld mouse trap, meaning a better pump for this lubrication system than the Groeneveld pump. He may be wrong. Who knows. The only way we'll know ultimately is what the market says. That's what competition is about.

Five years from now, if Lubecore is out of business because it's got a crappy pump, then he failed. His pump

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wasn't better than the Groeneveld pump. But, one of the questions you have to ask yourself sitting here today is who's competing fairly, and who is not competing fairly.

We're sitting here today because Groeneveld sued Lubecore. You're all sitting here today because Groeneveld sued Lubecore saying that it has a protectable interest in that green bump, and Mr. Eissis and Lubecore are violating the interest with the pump. One of the things to ask yourself looking at those things is what exactly is the trade dress Groeneveld has out there that it's claiming everybody recognizes.

Let's take a little look at some of the literature they use to sell their pumps. Can we go to the exhibits? These aren't my exhibits. These are theirs. Remember they say the pump appears on all of their literature? What's on that pump? The green Groeneveld label, the green Groeneveld trade market on the top, the big G, and they're in fact using, even in their brochures, use a shorter pump, two different sizes. Reservoirs come in two different sizes; a smaller size and a larger size. You think they used the smaller size in that one just so the label could show more? The label extends from the bottom to the top. So that everybody can see that it's a Groeneveld. There's — there's no picture in this brochure of that pump without the label on it.

Let's look at another one. It would be the same over and over and over in the case. They want you to believe that it's the look of this pump that people in the industry used to identify it. But, nowhere will you ever see -- for goodness sakes. If the look of the pump identified it as the Groeneveld pump, why do they need this great big green label on it with the green Groeneveld logo? Why? What's the point?

Anyway, here's one of their pumps. They were correct they manufactured a number of them. This is, again, one of their broad brochures. The green Groeneveld label takes up the whole reservoir on all of those pumps. Now, do you think Groeneveld would stand here -- we're talking about the EPO pump, but if you or I made a pump that looked like the second or third or the fourth or the fifth one in this lineup here, would Groeneveld be suing you or I because we have violated their trade dress? Of course, not. There is no trade dress.

This is about Groeneveld not wanting to compete fairly with Mr. Eissis and Lubecore. And what they're trying to do is turn all that on its head and say that Mr. Eissis has horns, is the devil, and is doing everything he can to confuse the marketplace. Well, he's not.

Let's talk about confusion for just a second. When Ms. Michelson was up here a few moments ago, she was showing

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you pictures of pumps and saying this one doesn't look like the Groeneveld pump. Well, of course, it doesn't. Listen to the evidence carefully in this case. This is a different kind of pump. This is an electric-driven pump; not a pneumatic pump. The pumps we're talking about here are pumps that work off of -- we pull up next to a truck all the time when you hear the air hissing. Trucks have their own compressed air system to work their brakes. The industrial equipment, like the front end loaders and such, have the same kind of system. So they can use these -- they can use pneumatic pumps where a line from the air pressurized line goes in and it works the pump. This is an electric pump. It's comparing not even apples to oranges. Even worse than that; a completely different pump. And Ms. Michelson stood up here and wanted you to believe because our pump doesn't look like this one, there's something -- or that the pumps can all look differently. There's something sinister about that. Well, that one looks different because it's a different kind of pump altogether, and that's what you are going to hear a lot of in this case.

Put the leaky pump up there. This is what they're going use to build their whole argument that Groeneveld — or Lubecore is somehow sullying their reputation because we have leaking pumps. We had a leaking pump in the first go round of pumps, and there will be testimony about this, that

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had a bad seal between the reservoir and the base. first design of it, there was a problem. Gee, what happened? We -- we recalled them. They make that sound so awful. We recalled our product and we fixed it. Did we charge anybody to fix it? Is the problem fixed? annoying to the customer to have something recalled? Sure. We all know that, but we've all been subject to recall all the time. It doesn't mean the product is bad. In fact, it leans more to substantiate the goodness of the company that would go out and do the recall. But, that's the kind of innuendo on top of innuendo you'll get, because we did a recall -- and trust me, you'll hear Groeneveld has done They've had warranty claims. Groeneveld has done recalls. recalls. Groeneveld is still working to get its product right, but that's okay for them. What's not okay for them is for us to have a leaky pump because somehow our leaky pump is dragging down their reputation. And by the way, that was a pump at a trade show.

And by the way, that was a pump at a trade show.

Whose reputation do you think that was hurting? Lubecore,
big red Lubecore label with a big hunk of grease on it,
whose reputation was that hurting?

You will hear no testimony in this case that any kind of leaking pump, anybody on the planet, that any kind of Lubecore leaking pump, that anybody on the planet has ever associated with the Groeneveld pump and thought, "Oh, my

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God. Those Lubecore pumps, they leak. That must mean the Groeneveld products are horrible." It's never going to happen.

Nobody associates the two products with one another because they're clearly labeled and branded. And as the evidence will show you, Mr. Eissis is doing everything in his power to separate his brand from Groeneveld. They do fact sheets. They go out and sell their pump by saying -depending on who they think they're competing against, and you'll see evidence of this. If they're competing against someone who thinks they won it by a Grease Jockey system and they do a fact sheet that says here's the reason why our pump is better than the other one, gee, that's sinister competition. And when they do a competition against Groeneveld, if they think the customer's interested in Groeneveld and the choice is between Groeneveld and Lubecore, what do they do? They do a fact sheet. They tell them the reasons why they think their pump is better and why they think their pump can perform better than the Groeneveld Is that horrible? What's wrong with that? That's what people do all the time in sales. They try to say, "My product is better than your product. So please consider buying mine." But you're going to hear that somehow that's bad. Somehow it's bad that Mr. Eissis -- people buy grease for these pumps, obviously, and sometimes people have

switched from owning Lubecore pumps or owning Lubecore pumps
-- excuse me -- Groeneveld pumps to owning Lubecore pumps.

Grease can be used in either one of them. But
Groeneveld offers a warranty on its grease. So what has
Mr. Eissis done to compete with Groeneveld and try to sell
his own pumps? He's offered warranty to people who used to
use Groeneveld pumps and who still have Groeneveld grease in
their inventory. Wow. That's the another sinister thing;
trying to help the customer and make the sale. But, all of
this is going to be made to sound like we're trying to do
horrible, evil things, and that the world is going to
collapse because the world — the customer base is going to
be confused by the look of these pumps when they look
completely different.

Ms. Michelson has given you background already. I'm going to run through it as quickly as I can. Mr. Eissis has been an entrepreneur all his life. He formed a company called CPL Systems back in 1988 and, yes, in the automatic lubrication system business at least since 1988. He was a distributor for Groeneveld. He eventually sold his business to Groeneveld in a couple of transactions kin 2001 and 2004, and he became an employee of Groeneveld.

Two parted company, let's say, in the spring of 2007, and the resourceful Mr. Eissis decided, "Gee, what should I do next?" He formed a company called Orlacka Crane Cam that

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1 manufactured and sold cameras for use on high-lift cranes 2 for people to be able to, you know, watch what they're 3 doing. But, then he decided he might want to get back into 4 the automated lubrication system business. And at a trade show in the fall of 2007, he ran into a gentleman named 11:16:42 5 6 Martin Vermeulen. You are going to hear a lot of about 7 Martin Vermeulen because they're going to try to make him sound like he doesn't know what he's talking about. 8 Mr. Vermeulen is an automotive engineer with a background in 11:16:59 10 the industry for at least 20, 25 years. He used to work for 11 Groeneveld, and you're going to hear them say -- they're 12 going to put a witness up there named Willem van der Hulst. 13 They're going to say that Mr. van der Hulst designed this 14 EPO pump. Well, you're going to hear from Mr. Vermeulen, 11:17:18 15 and that isn't true. There was a team, there was a team of 16 people put together by Groeneveld to come up with a new 17 pump, and what they were trying to do was improve on the 18 product that they had been selling. You've seen the 19 pictures of the Grease Jockey pump that Groeneveld had been 11:17:32 20 selling with its label on it. That's fine. But, they were 21 given instructions to make a better pump, to come up with a 22 pump that had a higher grease output and had a higher volume 23 reservoir on it. So they sat down and they figured out --24 they figured out how they can do this. They designed the 11:17:50 25 interior, and then they figured out how to -- what the --

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excuse me. They designed the interior, and there were really two pieces to this thing, as you'll see many people talk about this, what's called the base and then there's the reservoir on top. Take a look at that base. It's very irregularly shaped. It's not particularly round. It's got things jutting off of it in terms of -- look at the black part. It's got in's and out on the black part, and the reason it has in's and out on the black part is because it follows the interior look -- the internal mechanisms inside. When this -- when the base was manufactured, the idea was -and this should come as no surprise to anyone to use the least amount of -- it's an aluminum alloy -- the least amount of aluminum possible to control costs, make it as -optimize the use of material in order to get us a product that we can -- a good product that we can manufacture at the lowest cost. That's what manufacturers do.

And why didn't they do that? So that when they sell the product, they can get a higher margin. If they can make the base for \$10 and sell it for 20, then they make \$10. If they have to pay \$15 for the base and sell it for 20, they only get \$5.

So the marching orders on the base was to make it as economically as the physics of the machine required. That's why it looks the way it does. Nobody sat down and designed that base because they wanted something that looked nice.

All right?

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What's the reservoir? Mr. Vermeulen will testify they wanted a reservoir that was clear. The Grease Jockey pump that you saw before had a bladder-type reservoir. What's this reservoir? It's clear plastic. Okay? They wanted clear plastic, and they wanted plastic that would -- that would not deteriorate under the chemicals of the grease inside of it and that would control the -- keep the grease from deteriorating in UV lighting. That's neither here nor there.

What did they do? They went out and found this plastic tubing. One company manufactured these three or six-meter-long tubes and they started cutting it up and cut it into different sizes for two different size reservoirs. The reservoirs hold an amount of grease calculated to last for a truck's service interval. You can buy the lower -- the two kilo one, or the four kilo one I think is what they are, and you do that because you want to choose between how long you want to go between times when you need to fill this thing up.

So the size of the thing is determined by how much grease is necessary for the truck to use between its -- whatever service intervals they are, 30,000 miles, 10,000 miles, 15,000 miles. So what Groeneveld wants you to believe somehow is that it has a protectable interest in a

base that was formed just to be the cheapest most efficient optimal use of the material that was necessary to make the product with a -- with a piece of round plastic cylinder slapped on top. That's what it is, folks. There was no effort to make it look pretty. There was no effort to make it look nice. It's a pump. What makes it look pretty and nice is the Groeneveld label on it. Doesn't it? I mean it's a nice label, just like the Lubecore label was a nice label.

So after -- after Mr. Vermeulen makes the pump,

Lubecore changes the name from Orlacka Crane Cam to Lubecore

International and starts selling these. By the way, there's

been a lot of talk about copying. Let's talk about that for
a second.

Mr. Eissis will testify that he did not ask
Mr. Vermeulen to copy the look of the Groeneveld pump.
Mr. Vermeulen will testify that he had no instructions to
copy the look of the Groeneveld pump. Mr. Eissis will
testify that he's been in this industry for a lot of years.
The Groeneveld pump's a good pump. He used to sell it.
What did he want? He wanted a pump that incorporated all
the best features of all the pumps out there, and there are
a number of significant engineering differences in the
Lubecore pump over the Groeneveld pump and it looks like the
Groeneveld pump, I guess, because it's a good pump, and I

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guess because it was in part designed by the same person, Martin Vermeulen, who worked on the design engineering of the Groeneveld pump 30 years before.

It's a good pump. If I wanted to make a good product, wouldn't I start with a good product and then try to bring to bear into that new product, all the good features from other pumps that are out there?

Now, if Mr. Eissis was trying to piggy back off of Groeneveld and wanting people to look at the Lubecore pump and say it's a Groeneveld, one of two things has to be true; either he's an idiot or he's not trying to do it. If he's trying to do it, wouldn't he have made his labels green? You're going to hear how the testimony in this case — the testimony in this case will be that Lubecore has tried to differentiate its brand from the market, and one of the ways he's tried to differentiate his brand from the market is via the coloring.

The label on the -- on the Lubecore pump contains the Lubecore trademark, that little tear drop logo there. Look down at the identification plate. The identification plate is stainless steel on the Lubecore pump and it, too, has the red tear drop logo on it. Look at -- you can't really see it very well, but there's something in there called the follower plate. And right now, those plates are sitting -- there's a follower plate in the Groeneveld pump and there's

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a follower plate in the Lubecore pump, but right now, those are at the very bottom sitting on the top of the base. When it gets filled with grease, those go up to the top. The follower plate in the Lubecore pump is red. Why? Because Mr. Eissis wanted to distinguish it. How far away do you think you have to -- how far away do you think you can see all that red on that pump?

Now, in terms of the marketing of these things, okay, he's got his brands, he's got his distributors. One of the distributors they're going to pick on a lot here is the gentleman — a company called Fuel Systems in Wisconsin. So the gentleman you'll hear testify associated with that company is Bill Koppelman. He's going to be made to sound like a very bad person because they're going to say that he was an exclusive Groeneveld distributor for a lot years and then all of a sudden, he started selling Lubecore products and they're bad.

You know what happened? There was never a contract between Groeneveld and Fuel Systems with respect to anything. They want to say he was an exclusive distributorship. There's some kind of oral contract that somebody made a long time ago, and sometime in 2007 or 2008, Groeneveld came to him and wanted him to sign a contract. He didn't want to sign a contract. He stopped doing business with Groeneveld. He started doing business with

Lubecore.

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And then you are going to hear well, Mr. Koppelman and Fuel Systems are still selling both products; selling Groeneveld pumps and selling Lubecore pumps. Whose fault is that, ladies and gentlemen. It's not Fuel Systems' fault. If Groeneveld thought it had a protectable interest in its pumps, it would have purchased back from Fuel Systems the pumps that Fuel Systems had bought from it to be sold.

What is Fuel Systems supposed to do with the pumps it had on hand that it purchased from Groeneveld to sell to the public? Is Fuel Systems supposed to eat them or is the manufacturer who claims that it has a protectable interest in the pump supposed to buy them back from the distributor? Hasn't happened yet.

So I think Mr. Koppelman and Fuel Systems should be able to make a living just like Mr. Eissis should by selling his pump.

The sales process. There's going to be no testimony in this case that the -- that the sales process for these pumps are -- that it's an impulse buy. This isn't something you walk up when you're buying everything else at the drugstore and see some candy and say, "Gee, I'm going to grab, you know, some Wrigley's gum or something." It's complicated sales process. These things cost the whole system let's say around a thousand dollars. \$2800 I'm told.

So if you're going to outfit a fleet, you have to make decisions. First of all, you've got to decided do I want one of these things at all in the first place or just use the old greasing method where someone gets underneath and grease manually. You do a cost effective study first, then decide which one you want.

Both parties will testify that the sales process is a complex one. You sit down, you talk with the people, they make informed decisions, they decide what they want, they buy or they don't buy, or if they do buy, they buy this brand or that brand. There's no confusion over what they're buying. Even if someone for a split second looked at the Lubecore pump and said wow, that looks like the Groeneveld pump, they know — the testimony — all the testimony will be that as soon as they looked at the label, they knew it wasn't anymore. Just like when I'm driving down the road and you're all driving down the road and half the cars today look alike. They look very similar to one another. And you look at one and you say gee, that looks like a Hyundai Sonata, and you drive by although it's a Honda.

It's just that simple. As soon as you take a look and see a label and know what it is, you know it's not a Hyundai; you know it's a Honda. That's -- everything is the same here.

So I really do ask you to pay awful close attention to

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the evidence because I -- their case is going to be built on -- they've got nothing. It's going to be built on innuendo on top of innuendo on top of innuendo. And obviously, it's going to be your decision to sort it out, but I do want to circle back to one point. We saw a lot of pictures of pumps that look differently from this. pump could look different. No doubt about it. You can make pumps to look different. The Judge will instruct you at the end of the case why that doesn't matter in the least. doesn't matter if the pump can be made to look differently. The question is whether or not it functions well, which it does, and I can't instruct you as to the law, but pay attention at the end because slight of hand to say that it matters that it could have been made to look different than it is.

Finally, you also heard Ms. Michelson say all of these sales people and installers and distribute for Groeneveld, a lot of them are formerly associated with all -- all people now working for Lubecore were formerly associated with Groeneveld. That's true to some extent. I mean what's bad about that? If any of you were forming a new business, what would you do? You work with the people you've networked with for a long time. You see if they want to do business with you. And you work with them because you know they excel in, what they do. It's nothing more sinister than

that.

If Mr. Eissis and Lubecore are using former Groeneveld employees, have hired them or former Groeneveld distributors, former Groeneveld installers of these things, the important part is they're former. They don't want to work for Groeneveld. Either they've been terminated or they've left. Are none of these people are allowed to work either just because Groeneveld claims it has a protectable interest in the pump?

You'll hear more of that also. Groeneveld doesn't want this competition, but I submit to you that this is no way to try to stop it. So listen carefully. Please sit back and enjoy the ride. I'm sure you're not thrilled to be sitting here. I hope we've made it sound like this is going to be as exciting of a case as we possibly can in the openings here. I hope you take something away from this when it's all over and learn from this when it's all over and hope you take something, some positive experience from this by the time it's all over.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may call your first witness.

MS. MICHELSON: One moment, your Honor.

Could I have a few minutes to organize my exhibits for this witness, please?

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	Van der Hulst - Direct
1	THE COURT: Um-hum.
2	We'll go to 12:15 because I have a hearing at 1:00
3	that will take a bit. That should give you time, like an
4	hour and 15 minutes for lunch. Poor Shirle gets like at
11:32:21 5	least 45 minutes for a break.
6	Just walk over here, sir, if you will. Would you
7	raise your right hand for me.
8	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
9	THE COURT: Good morning.
11:33:31 10	WILLEM VAN DER HULST,
11	of lawful age, a witness called by the PLAINTIFF,
12	being first duly sworn, was examined
13	and testified as follows:
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF WILLEM VAN DER HULST
11:33:43 15	THE COURT: Sir, if you would, would you tell
16	us your full name and spell your last name.
17	THE WITNESS: I'm Willem van der Hulst. I'm
18	Dutch.
19	THE COURT: How do you spell your last name?
11:33:52 20	THE WITNESS: H-U-L-S-T.
21	THE COURT: H-U-L-S
22	THE WITNESS: T.
23	MS. MICHELSON: T, as in Tom.
24	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
11:34:06 25	MS. MICHELSON: Thank you, your Honor.

1 BY MS. MICHELSON:

- 2 Q. Good morning, Mr. Van der Hulst. If you could please
- 3 -- you already told us your name. If you could please just
- 4 turn to the jury and tell them a little bit about yourself,
- 11:34:19 5 who you are, and where you live.
 - A. Okay. My name is Willem van der Hulst.
 - Q. I'm sorry. You do have an accent and you speak very quickly.
 - 9 **A.** Okay.

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- Q. My hearing's not so great. So if you could slow down, that would be helpful.
 - A. I am Dutch. I live already in England. In Italy for 25 years. I'm married. I have two children. I started in '78 by Groeneveld, and I started my career in '68, in a lot of companies. So I have two companies of my life time. And that's all.
 - **Q**. Okay.

So can you tell the jury a little bit about your education and your employment history?

- A. After my high school, I did in Holland, call it high technical school, and I started working when I was 20 years old, 21 years old in '69.
- Q. What kinds of things do you learn in technical school?

 I'm not familiar with the education system over there.
- A. Yeah. In principle, everything is the base of the

- 41 Van der Hulst - Direct 1 mechanical world and material and designing and everything 2 has to do with mechanical studies. 3 How many years is that program? Q. 4 This is three years. Α. 11:35:42 5 And do you graduate and receive some sort of degree? Q. 6 No, no degree. Α. 7 Certificate or something like that? Q. 8 Α. Yes, of course, a diploma. I don't know because --Q. 11:35:53 10 It's a diploma, of course, yes. Α. 11 Is there a special name for the kind you received when 0. 12 you finished that program? 13 Can you repeat the question? 14 Is there a name for it? It is a certificate of Ο. 11:36:04 15 something or other? 16 No, just a diploma for high technical school. Α. 17 Okay. And when did you graduate from that program? 0. 18 In August, '68, when I was 20 years, and then I Α. 19 started working. And where did you have your first job after you 11:36:24 20 21 graduated? 22 My specialty was at that time engineering, central 23 heating. So it was -- I became a manager in the small
- 24 company for central heating equipment and installing, and I 11:36:40 25 did that for nine years, and then I went to Groeneveld.

- 1 Q. What -- did you have a title at that company, that
- 2 heating company?
- 3 **A.** What?

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- 4 Q. Did you have a title there?
- 11:36:51 5 A. No, I was the assistant manager. Later on, I was the manager of the company.
 - 7 Q. And how -- what's the size of that company?
 - A. Not so big. I think we were 30 people some in the office, 25 technicians, and I was controlling the technicians, how to install, designing, these kinds of things.
 - 12 **Q.** Designing what in particular?
 - 13 A. Installation for central heating and houses, schools, 14 big buildings, high tech installations, yeah.
- Okay. And that was a company that was in the Netherlands?
 - 17 A. Origin in the same town where is Groeneveld and --
 - 18 Q. Is that where you're originally from?
 - A. No, I'm from a small town near Amsterdam. When I was born and when I was six, my parents went to Horenshin.
 - 21 **Q.** Wait. Where?
 - 22 A. In Horenshin.
 - 23 Q. Oh, another town in --
 - 24 **A.** The town where Groeneveld is situated.
- 11:37:51 25 Q. I see. And so you're 29 years old when you left that

- 1 heating company about?
- 2 A. Yeah, I think, yeah, I was 29 years old, in '78 I start in Groeneveld.
 - Q. And can you tell the jury -- can you tell the jury about the Groeneveld company where it was started, who -- this sort of thing, a little bit about its history so they have some context?
 - A. Okay.

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Groeneveld, himself started in '71, a company, for selling lubrication systems, because he sold it at that time there was a gap in the market because there was nothing at the time to lubricate cars and trucks and other machines, and he involved the lubrication system from the United States at that time, and when I joined, it was a good company.

- Q. There were --
- A. When I joined the company in '78, it was a nice company around 50, 60 people, and there were -- working only in Holland at that time.
- Q. Only --
- A. In Holland so there was only sales company in Holland.
- Q. And did you just tell the jury Mr. Groenveld's first name, the man who I guess owns?
 - A. The founder is Mr. Art Groeneveld.
 - Q. And how -- Justin?

- 44 Van der Hulst - Direct 1 The founder is Mr. Art Groeneveld. Α. 2 And is there a gentleman, Henk Groeneveld? 0. Henk Groeneveld is his younger brother. 3 Α. 4 And are both gentlemen still involved with the 0. 5 company? 11:39:28 6 At that time, yes, Mr. Art Groeneveld, the founder, 7 went out in '89. And then Mr. Henk Groeneveld took over and he's still the president of the company. 8 9 When you joined then the company, the Groeneveld 11:39:46 10 company in 1978, were they only handling automatic or 11 lubrication products -- or can you just describe what the 12 product line was when you joined? How's that? 13 Yeah, I -- long time ago, of course, but at that time 14 I did only lubrication systems for trucks, trailer, based on 11:40:09 15 oil, based on grease, and that was all at the moment, yeah. 16 And I believe you said that when you joined the 17 company in '78, they were -- Groeneveld was importing and 18
 - selling somebody else's auto lube system?
 - They imported lubrication systems from the Α. Yeah. United States. The name of the producer was Sam Moore and the name of the lubrication system was TSI at that moment.
 - And did that company that you just identified come to Q. be known as Grease Jockey?
 - Α. No, no.

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Tell the jury how Grease Jockey fits in. You know Q.

- what? One thing. We have to talk one at a time. So if you can just go a little slower and let me finish, I'll try not to waste words.
 - A. I will do that. Excuse me.
- 11:40:56 5 **Q.** Thank you so much.
 - 6 A. No, the Groeneveld LP is from much later, much later.
 - We never handle the name Grease Jockey. Groeneveld imported
 - 8 the T-design that was the lubrication system at that time
 - 9 from Samuel Moore, and I know, of course, that they changed
- the name in the late 80's when Samuel Moore was bought by
 - another company, and then they changed the name to Grease
 - 12 Jockey.

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- 13 **Q.** I see.
- 14 **A.** But, we had no contact anymore at that time with this company.
 - 16 Q. With the American company?
 - 17 A. American company, yes.
 - 18 Q. Whatever it happened to be named at the time, you were
 - 19 no longer affiliated with it?
- 11:41:32 20 **A.** Okay. Repeat.
 - 21 **Q.** Groeneveld no longer had a relationship?
 - 22 **A.** No, no.
 - 23 **Q.** No longer -- see there you go. You didn't let me
 - finish the sentence. So, please, I know it's tough.
- 11:41:44 25 I'm going to just show you what we have marked as

- 1 PX-87. Thank you, your Honor. Do you recognize this photograph?
- 3 A. Yes, of course.
 - Q. Can you tell the jury what it is, please?
- A. This is a lubrication pump, pneumatic lubrication pump which at that time mounted on trucks and trailers and coming from the United States.
 - Q. Okay. And the word you used, did you say pneumatic?
 - 9 A. Pneumatic.
- 11:42:35 10 **Q.** The same?

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- 11 A. Press by air, functioning with air.
- 12 **Q.** Okay.
- 13 A. Compressed air, yeah.
- 2. And how was this product related to Groeneveld or what's Groenveld's role in this product?
 - A. At that time, we were importer from this lubrication system. The single importer for all Europe. And we sold this product. Not only that. Of course, there were also main lines, hoses, dozers, timers. So this is a complete kit. But, this was the main object of the lubrication system.
 - Q. And about how long did Groeneveld continue to carry this product line as its automatic lubrication system that's identified in PX-87?
 - A. I think they started not immediately in '71 when the

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- company was founded. I think it was much later. I think around '76 until '81 around.
 - Q. Okay. Can you just describe for the jury what a automated lubrication system is and what it does and the various parts of the actual system?
 - A. Yeah. On the car or a trailer or hangar which is driving on the road, there are moving objects and bearings, steering parts, whatever, suspensions need to be greased. Otherwise it's metal to metal and they will wear. So you need to grease.

And there is a lot of greasing points on the car or on a trailer. And normally these greasing points have to be greased manually by bringing in the car, in the carriage, and then they do that. But, by inventing this kind of lubrication system, it was questionable to mount this, installations on a car with tube, with dozers and tubes. You go to the lubrication points and increase the car, the hanger of the trailer automatically while the truck is driving. So you don't need to bring the car in for lubrication for maintenance, let's say, maintenance for lube system every time when it is needed because the grease. And then, of course, you have less wear. Automatically in these kind of systems these days are very introduced in the market.

Q. When you say they're very introduced in the market,

can you explain what you mean by that?

- A. It means that -- okay. In the 70's, it was just coming up, and okay the need for this kind of system was proven, and automatically the sales increased and the need from the customers increased also, and then OM, the manufacturers of trucks and trailers and other things started to mount also, sometimes online, sometimes as an optional. These kinds of installations on the machines.
- **Q.** And can you just outline for the jury the benefits of an automated lubrication system such as Groenveld's versus manual or other systems as well?

A. Okay.

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Manual, you can understand. You have to bring in the truck in the carriage, on the exact time as needed, based on the program of the maintenance. So this is, of course, interruption of the transport, of the load. It cost money when you mount the lubrication system on the truck. It's greasing while it is driving, with very small injections. So the wear is much less because you're sure that the lubrication is done. Manual situations, sometimes it is not done, based on the possibilities, based on whatever. And it's also important that the circumstances, yeah, for where the truck is driving can be influenced very much, the need of lubrication system, because when it's driving, for instance, on sandy road, water, especially in winter, the

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1 MS. MICHELSON: It is. 2 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 133-2 played.) So you can also as it plays maybe go back for a 3 Ο. 4 second, please, just for the jury, what they are seeing in 11:48:49 5 the images? 6 This is an example of a truck, what you see on the 7 road everyday. And the pump which we have shown before is mounted normally in the outside of the chassis of the truck. 8 9 And from there, the installation starts. 11:49:08 10 Ο. Okay. Now, I think it's going to go to some sort of, 11 like a skeleton overview. So you see how the system fits 12 in. There we go. 13 So when you see the axles, on the axles or braking 14 axles, there are lubrication points. 11:49:26 15 I don't even know, but where are the axles? Q. 16 Where are -- where the wheels are mounted on. These Α. 17 are the axles. 18 Continue. Ο. 19 You see the small lines. I cannot -- I don't know if 11:49:40 20 they see what I'm doing, but there are lubrication points. 21 So we mount the block with dozers. Those are the injectors 22 which get the grease to the lubrication point, and these 23 blocks are connected to pump. It's a single-line system. 24 So we have formed the pump out. We can go to the left and to the right. We connect the blocks. You can also connect 11:49:58 25

1 different blocks behind each other. And what we do, the 2 tubes are full of grease. We pressurize the grease. 3 doser picks for small injection and brings this grease to 4 the lubrication point where it is needed. Can you just keep going now? Thanks. Let us know if 11:50:16 5 6 there's anything you want to point out. So the --7 What you see now is the main tube coming from the Α. pump. The pump is blue design. The main tube you see is 8 9 purple. The point which you see is the pressurizing of the 11:50:44 10 Groeneveld grease in the tubes to the dozers and then from 11 the dozers, which is the yellow block, yeah, bring exact 12 amount of grease because the possibility's based on the size 13 of the bearing, you can choose different doses. 14 0. And why would you want different doses? 11:51:06 15 You have a bearing which is big, you need more grease because this is an automatic study based on the service of 16 17 the bearing. You need an amount of grease to fill the 18 bearing up and small bearing, smallest, big bearing, big 19 doses. 11:51:20 20 So we're clear, distribution block is also known as a 21 doser? 22 No, the block is the manifold, the manifold where you 23 screw the doser in. 24 And so the doser becomes part of the manifold or

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distribution?

1 A. Part of the manifold block, yes.

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- 2 Q. And the purpose of the doser is to?
 - A. To bring a certain amount, a fixed amount to the lubrication point.
 - Q. And what -- what -- how do you know how much each greasing point needs?
 - A. Experience, but you can also power plate it on trucks. Normally all the billings are the same dimensions for each truck, each mark of truck. And so based on experience, you know exactly this point, this type of doser. Another point needs another type of doser. But, you can calculate it. When you are an expert, you can calculate the amount of grease that has to be put in the bearing.
 - Q. And do you -- do all automated lubrication systems have this kind of precision delivery, capability that you just described with the precise amounts of grease and a single line going to the specific greasing point?
 - A. Yeah, yeah, I think the single-line lubrication systems, you can adjust exactly the quantity as needed. You have also other type of lubrication systems, and there it is progressive, much more difficult to adjust exact amount of lubrication. But, in the end, is the same.
 - Q. What's the same in the end? I don't --
 - A. Always bringing a small amount of grease to a lubrication point.

1 Okay. You mentioned electric or pneumatic or I don't Ο. 2 know the other word you just used, operated systems versus 3 different kind of system. If you'd just describe these for 4 the jury what the differences are so they --11:53:16 5 Okay. To function this point, you need power. 6 Normally on a truck we have air pressure power, and we use 7 this power to activate the pump. So in the pump, there's a piston. You open, electric volt onto the pump. The air 8 goes in the pump, pressurized. You have the ratio of the 11:53:42 10 piston from the bottom to the top, and we put the grease in 11 the system with the pressure, which you needed based on the 12 calculation of the installation. 13 And so that's the pneumatic system? Ο. 14 Α. Pneumatic, yeah. You have to know when you have no 11:53:56 15 air. You can use also electric pumps. So you take the 16 electricity from the back of the truck. There is a timer. 17 There is an L-toner equipment which gives signal to the pump 18 to give current to the pump, and the motor turns, and then 19 there's the lubrication system. 11:54:14 20 And in the transport industry with the semi tractor 21 trailer trucks, do those have an air system, an air 22 capability, I suppose, an air source? 23 Α. Can you repeat the question?

Yeah, do the trucks in the over-the-road application

that you've described, do those have air sources to operate

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- A. Yeah. Normally all trucks have an air pressure system for the brakes because otherwise, they cannot brake, yeah.
 - Q. And now can you just -- just explain a little bit more about this progressive line or multi-line kind of system that you've alluded to so they get a context for the different sorts of products available and their uses.
 - A. Different kinds of lubrication.
 - Q. No, the progressive system, how that works, as opposed to the single line.
 - A. This is very complicated to explain.
 - Q. Okay. Can you look make it simple?
 - A. Okay. I will try.
 - Q. I don't need exact typical. Like an overview.
 - A. When you have a single-line system, you pressurize the whole system. And under the dosers, all the pressure is the same. So all the dosers function on the same moment. You pressurize the system, the doser function, and bring the same moment all the points bring grease to the lubrication points where needed. You have a progressive system. It goes one by one. So first you grease one. When this has functioned when this has finished its stroke, then we open a channel to another one. So you go from one to three to two to three to four and so and so on.
 - Q. Are there are increased issues or different issues

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 with the progressive system because how you described the 2 way it operates as compared to a single line? 3 I cannot understand your question. Α. 4 Okay. I'm sorry. Sometimes I ask a lot of questions. Ο. Are there benefits to a single-line system that you 11:56:14 5 6 don't find in the progressive? And can you explain that a 7 little for the jury? Yeah, I think so because the power of Groeneveld 8 international as we have done over the years was based on a 11:56:36 10 single line system has a lot of advantage over progressive. 11 You can very easily change a doser when this is not 12 functioning anymore. You can increase the capacity of the 13 doser just by changing and -- it's very, very simple to enlarge. So you can increase lubrication points when the 14 11:56:55 15 system is already on the machine. So Groeneveld has lubrication system always focused for all the years for 16 17 single-line lubrication system based on EP-0 grease. 18 Okay. Q. 19 And not on progressive, yeah. 11:57:10 20 Okay. Can you describe for the jury the different 21 parts of the actual AIS EP-0 system that's Groenveld's? 22 The main parts are the pump, the FL, which is opening Α. 23 and closing the air inlet. You have an L unit, which is
 - and closing the air inlet. You have an L unit, which is normally mounted in the cabin, which gives the signal to the pump based on time, on frequency because one installation

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can be greased every hour, another one every two hours, depending on where it is located, where it is — the circumstances of the roads. There is a pressure switch in the system, which control if the installation is becoming pressure, yes or no, and when not, it gives a signal to the driver, attention something wrong with your installation.

Can be broken main line, can be pump is empty. Anyway there is some warning to the driver to tell there is something wrong. Of course, you have the main line, you have the manifold block, you have the doser, you have the two from the dose tort lubrication points and a coupling to the mount on the lubrication points.

Q. I'm going to just put this diagram up for you.

Sir, I'm showing you this PX-3-2. There's a diagram on there. And if you can just tell the jury what that -- what that drawing shows.

A. Exactly as I told before. In the middle, you see the pump, yeah. Under the pump, there is this black — the air valve, with the tank, yeah. This is the air field with the air tank. On the left, upper left, you see the timer. This is the electronic stealing device. It's connected with the battery of the truck, which is left under. From the pump out to the right is a main line, red main line which goes to the manifold block. Yeah, this one. Then you have the manifold block with the dosers. These are the round

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 cylinders. And then yeah, this one. And then the troupe, 2 the secondary troupe we call it, goes to the lubrication 3 points. How many distribution blocks or manifold blocks are 4 12:00:14 5 there generally when you are installing these things on 6 trucks? Of course, depending on the amount of lubrication 7 Α. points, but vary from 28 to 40 points around. 8 9 Wait. Hold on one second. If I can remember 12:00:33 10 approximate greasing points --11 Depending on the greasing points which are located on Α. 12 the truck, of course, each truck can be different. So when 13 you have more axles, you have more points. 14 Q. Okay. So the number -- so the number of distribution blocks 12:00:42 15 16 is -- depends on how many actual greasing points you need to 17 feed? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. Okay. 12:00:52 20 And so generally, you need a distribution block for 21 how many secondary lines and greasing points? 22 I cannot understand the question. Α. Yeah, I know. How many secondary lines can come out 23 Q.
 - of a distribution block, second lines?

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A. There is a lot of lubrication blocks. You have a lot

- of different -- you have four points, four dosers, seven, nine, 12, 18, depending on what you want.
 - Q. Okay. I'd like to ask when you joined Groeneveld back in 1978, can you describe -- first of all, tell the jury what your job was, what you were hired to do.
 - A. I was a technician, and I was designing and calculating tubes and installation because okay, heating systems with water is a little bit the same. You have tubes and radiator --
 - Q. You need to just slow way down. I'm so sorry.
 - A. Okay.

Anyway, they hire me to set up technical department because at that time, Groeneveld was an importer of lubrication system, and there was not enough knowledge in-house to understand what really was doing. So they bolt it and fit it, but there was no knowledge behind it. And I was hired to set up technical information, study about calculation, drawings, technical information for our technicians and also for our clients. That was my job.

- Q. Were there other people in your department at that time?
- A. No. At that time, I was alone. There was a lot of technician. There were very good technicians, which are going to mount, but I was the only one which had started to set up the paperwork. Let's say the technical paperwork,

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- 1 yeah.
- 2 Including drawings, calculations? Q.
- 3 Yes. Α.
 - These sort of things that you described? 0.
- 5 Yeah. 12:02:58 Α.

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- And about how long did you fulfill that role of the --6 Q. 7 I guess basically studying the existing pump system that Groeneveld was selling at that time?
 - It's still my job. Okay. I became -- later on I became organizer of production, development, and I'm now the managing director of the Groeneveld plant for production and development all over the world.
 - And what did you find when you did your technical work in connection with the Samuel Moore TSI pump that I believe was PX-87? What did you find?
 - Of course I get information from the technicians, from Α. the management at that time, and there were a lot of technical problems. The contact with the designers for the United States was probably not so good, and they asked me to start thinking about our own lubrication system.
 - When you say your own lubrication system? Q.
 - For Groeneveld, not my own, for Groeneveld. Α.
 - Meaning their own product as opposed to importing it Q. and buying somebody else's?
- 12:04:20 25 Α. Yes.

- 1 Q. And selling somebody else's?
- 2 A. Yeah.

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- Q. You did say you found -- there were a number of problems with the product that Groeneveld had been handling, that TSI pump that you -- can you just tell the jury what the issues were?
- A. Okay.

You can imagine that the European market, the truck market is a little bit different than the United States market. And this lubrication system was really designed for American markets. And the trucks in Europe are much smaller, more compact, and we found all kinds of technical problems to fix the installation on the truck. We missed—there was not enough output of the pump. We wanted to increase the quality of the materials, on the corrosion, higher pressure, better timer. At that time, electronic was a big problem because we were 24-fold, and it was 12-fold systems. So we needed to change something to go further in the market.

- Q. And what is an output problem?
- A. Output is the volume of the pumps which do the pressurizing of the system.
- Q. Okay. And so you needed more pressure?
- A. Yeah, we wanted to have more output and more pressure.
- Q. Why?

- A. So you can have longer -- longer main lines, and you can have more dozers because some of the dosers. The total sum of the dosers gives an output, and this you need to pressurize in the system.
 Q. And you mentioned the quality of the materials in the original product. And what were the issues or concerns there?
 - A. Okay. Europe is especially very salt, let's say, country. We are directly on the seaside. So there was a lot of corrosion problem. In the wintertime a lot of salt on the road.
 - Q. We're from Cleveland. We know what that's like so.
 - A. Yeah, okay. But, not everyone have a problem here, but Europe is always so. We had a lot of problems with quality and corrosion. And salt just presses us to start something for ourselves.
 - Q. And who was involved in that -- let me -- that process of starting something for yourself for Groeneveld?
 - A. At that time, of course, I was not alone. I was okay. I was alone setting up the paperwork, but we had a technical director. We had a technical supervisor at that time, and Mr. Groeneveld, of course, he was also very clever.
 - o. Which Groeneveld?
 - A. Art Groeneveld.

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- 1 **Q.** Art?
- 2 A. Yeah, Art Groeneveld.
- 3 Q. So that sounds like maybe four of you involved in that 4 process?
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- A. On the higher level, we were at that time 50 people, 50 or 60 people. And I think the four of them were most important based on the technical side.
- Q. How many -- how many -- you told us who the four higher level people were involved in this -- in this setting up an engineering, this new air system. How many people under you guys were there working on that project in the beginning?
- 13 A. No. Only three people, only three people.
- 14 **o.** Which three were those? You and who?
- 12:08:02 15 A. It was the -- it was the technical director and the technical supervisor and me.
 - 17 Q. Do you remember the names of these?
 - 18 A. Yes, of course. The technical supervisor was Bert 19 Bore.
- 12:08:14 20 **Q.** Bert Bore? Got it.
 - 21 A. Bert Bore. And the technical director was Audi Stert.
 - 22 Q. Did you get that, ma'am, Court Reporter? Can you
 - 23 spell it for us?
 - 24 A. S-T-E-R-T, Stert.
- 2:08:35 25 Q. So what did the -- and how many people -- how long was

- 1 it just the three of you working on that project?
- 2 A. Which project?

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- Q. I guess in the beginning when Groeneveld decides hey,

 we're going to make our own ALS product and not keep buying

 the TSI Samuel Moore one?
 - A. We started because Groeneveld was not producing by himself. So we start designing and are contacting, start contacting manufacturers to produce to make parts for us.
 - **Q.** And did any people who were Groeneveld employees join the team to work on that first Groeneveld pump?
 - A. Okay. Can you repeat, please?
 - Q. Did anybody else at Groeneveld join you guys on the team?
 - A. Yes, later on, of course, because we were pressed to go to Italy for this to finalize the product. We have decided to produce it in Italy, and then I contact Italian producers, some freelancers to help me to design the pump and installation, of course.
 - Q. About when did Groeneveld have its first ALS pump that you guys were producing?
 - A. I think the first prototypes and the first lots we make in '82, and we went on the market beginning '83, something like that.
 - Q. Was that the first one? Was that the --
 - A. No, this was the Groeneveld, the Groeneveld.

- 1 You know what? Can you describe the Sempress products Q. 2 that you had? 3 Yeah, in '79, we started first with the Dutch company, 4 making drawings and possibilities to start lubrication 12:10:23 5 system in Holland. But when the drawings were finished and 6 made some prototypes, the price was so high, it was not 7 sellable for us. And we stopped this project and this knowledge, and we -- of course, what we have done, I went to 8 9 Italy, and we started there over again in another form so --12:10:44 10 in another technology. And in -- it was at that time a low 11 cost country, let's say in this way. 12 Q. Okay. 13 So am I correct when I refer to that first product, 14 you explored as a Sempress product? 12:11:00 15 It was -- the name of the company was Sempress, yeah. Α. 16 That you were working with? Q. 17 We worked for -- we tried to work for one year and Α. 18 then it don't work out, didn't work out. 19 Okay. And who from Groeneveld was on the team in Q. 12:11:18 20 connection with the Sempress pump in this '79, 1980? 21 Mr. Bore, Mr. Stert, and me. Α. 22 And what was your particular role on that project? Q. My role was more to organize the technical function of 23 Α.
 - the lubrication system, what we needed really. So the calculation of the pressure, the grease output, the

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- 1 reservoir size, the material, and so on. Mr. Stert was more 2 for the financial part and the organizing of the contract, 3 and Mr. Bore was the knowledge at that time, based on the 4 knowledge on the road. So let's say the technical knowledge from the field. 12:12:02 5 6 Oh, I see. And how did you go about creating -- how 7 did you go about doing your work on that project? What did you do? 8 I spoke with the designers to create a pump as I 12:12:22 10 wanted it. 11 And I believe you said the Groeneveld made a decision 12 to not go with that product? 13 Yeah, yeah. 14 Can you explain -- first tell us about when that Ο. 12:12:37 15 happened, when that decision was made? 16 It was in '90, '80, somewhere in 1980 in this period. Α. 17 And at some point, Groeneveld embarked on a new ALS 18 project? 19 Of course. You can imagine we started this project, 12:12:55 20 and we were a little bit fighting with the producer of the 21 United States lubrication system because they didn't want to 22 do what we wanted. 23 What does that mean, they? Q. 24
- A. Because we wanted to chase on the system. We wanted to have more reservoir, high pressure, and there was no

		Van der Hulst - Direct
1	1	response, no response.
2	2	Q. So what did you do?
3	3	A. We decided to start and cannot finish it. We have to
4	4	go on so when you say A, you have to say also B.
12:13:22 5	5	Q. Okay. So tell us B. Now, what's happened at B?
6	б	A. Okay. B, well the moment we have to understand that
7	7	with the Dutch company, it was not possible to make a good
8	3	lubrication system. Also based on Lubecore, based on high
S	9	technology and based on a good price, we have decided to go
12:13:40 10)	to Italy.
11	1	THE COURT: Let me interrupt you here. Is
12	2	this a good time?
13	3	MS. MICHELSON: It is, your Honor.
14	4	THE COURT: Project B at 1:15?
12:13:48 15	5	MS. MICHELSON: 1:15? Thank you.
16	5	THE COURT: All right, folks. That will
17	7	conclude. Now you heard some testimony, right? You have to
18	3	keep an open mind and not form or express any opinion. You
19	9	remember the rest of the admonition. If you can meet,
12:14:00 20)	Mr. Yarger, at what time? On L-1. Can you be responsible
21	1	for that for us? Where are we supposed to meet?
22	2	A JUROR: L-1.
23	3	THE COURT: L-1, right. And that's
24	4	downstairs. Don't need anybody wandering the hall up here
12:14:12 25	5	and wondering where the jurors are. You meet on L-1 at 1:15

Van der Hulst - Direct 1 and Jeanie will come down to get you, bring you up and then 2 we will resume this afternoon. 3 So refresh yourself. Have a good lunch and see you on 4 L-1. Okav. 1:15. I had to pick on somebody. Where? (Thereupon, a luncheon recess was had.) THURSDAY SESSION, OCTOBER 13, 2011, AT 1:38 P.M. 13:38:11 5 6 THE COURT: Okay, Debbie. 7 MS. MICHELSON: Thanks. Thank you, your 8 Honor. 9 BY MS. MICHELSON: 13:41:53 10 0. Did you have a good lunch? 11 Yeah, yeah. Yeah, I did get something. Yeah. Α. 12 We were -- when we broke, we were talking about the Q. 13 Groeneveld's next approach in designing its own automatic 14 lubrication system. Right before we get there, I'm going to 13:42:11 15 just show you this photograph and explain to the jury where 16 this might fit in. Exhibit 47-1. Do you see that? 17 Α. Yes. 18 And can you just tell the jury what that is? Q. 19 That's a single-line lubrication system of Sterk. Α. 13:42:43 20 Of who? Q. 21 Of Sterk Lubrication System. Α. 22 And does this pump better form a -- perform in a Q. 23 similar way that the Groeneveld's single-line EP-0 pump 24 operates?

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Α.

Yes, yes.

1 Can you explain to the jury how this one does that and Ο. 2 looks so different than the Groeneveld pump that's the 3 subject of our case here? 4 Okay. The concept is different, yeah. You see that Α. it's a steel bottom with a bell group in the middle. 13:43:12 5 6 There's a side, and on top, the reservoir where the grease 7 is inside, and in the middle base, there is a machine part of metal where the belt's inside to still the grease in a 8 9 good way, so return valve, pressure valves, vent valves, 13:43:39 10 some mechanical parts inside. 11 And, you know, can you -- can you explain to the jury Ο. 12 really the inside parts of a pump in an ALS system that make 13 it work? And I'm going to put up here what we've marked as 14 PX Exhibit 19. And this might assist you. Know what this 13:44:07 15 is? 16 Α. This is our Groeneveld pump. 17 The EP-0? 0. 18 Yes, single-line Groeneveld pump, yes. Α. 19 And the housing is not all there. I see that base, Q. 13:44:18 20 that block base. Can you describe for the jury what --21 This is demonstration pump, which we use for sales Α. 22 people to go around to show the pump technical people, to 23 show the pump how it's functioning. You have the house, cut

it away. The first part. You see inside the piston.

wide part in the bottom is the chromatic piston, which

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1 pressurize the grease. And you see the vertical one is a 2 return valve where the grease is coming out, and horizontal 3 is the vent valve for the return grease from the insulation. 4 So we pressurized the insulation. And then when the air is 13:44:56 5 gone, the piston falls down and the grease come back from 6 the main chute to restore the dosers for the next -- for the 7 next shot. Why do you have to cut away part of the base to show 8 Q. how the pump operates and functions? 13:45:18 10 Α. You cannot look inside. 11 All the parts have a -- contribute to its functioning 12 on the inside of the pump or --13 Yeah. For the function of the pump, all the parts are 14 inside, yeah. 13:45:34 15 Are there any parts on the outside of the pump that Q. 16 move the grease through the system, for instance? 17 No, no. The only part on the outside is the fill Α. 18 coupling to fill the reservoir. 19 And can you -- I don't know how we do this with the Q. 13:45:53 20 witness pointing that out for the jury. How do we --21 The one on the left with the black cap, you see Α. 22 something blinking? Yep, there, yeah. Does his Madden 23 thing work on the screen? Can you touch the screen to see 24 if it works? You might be able to do it. 13:46:19 25 MS. MICHELSON: Thank you.

1 So the mechanism that actually creates the pressure in Q. 2 the movement of the grease, can you just explain to the jury 3 how that works? 4 Okay. The wide part in the bottom is -- the piston is Α. the air piston. This moves up -- moves up behind this part, 13:46:44 5 6 which you cannot see. There is a cylinder with a bell ring 7 and a pressurized part which presses the grease on top, and you cannot see it because it's behind here. And then it 8 9 comes forward and goes -- yeah, goes out. You see this 13:47:08 10 line -- yeah, there, goes out. 11 MS. MICHELSON: Showing us how to clear all 12 these arrows that we created. 13 THE WITNESS: Yeah, it's difficult to --14 0. We got it. Okay. You can touch it and draw on it as you describe it, Mr. Van der Hulst. If you do that and if I 13:47:38 15 16 do it. 17 Yeah? Okay. I point with my finger is the pneumatic 18 piston. When the air is coming in from the bottom, the 19 piston goes up. Behind this is a cylinder. It's 13:47:59 20 pressurizing the grease. In the top of the pump, there is a 21 warm wafer. We call it a flapper valve. And then the 22 grease is coming forward via the channel. You see the 23 pluck -- yeah, there. Goes via one-way valve out of the 24 pump. You see the T-piece here on the side, and there is

the main line to the insulation.

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- 71 Van der Hulst - Direct 1 The main line that's the hose that connects it to? Q. 2 Α. The manifold blocks, yes. 3 When -- so after Groeneveld decided it wasn't going to Ο. 4 go with that Sempress pump, can you explain to the jury how y'all went about creating the EP-0 product that is the 13:48:49 5 6 subject of our case? Describe it for me. 7 Yeah, by coincidence, we have contact with an Italian Α. man who was able to bring me -- bring us, Groeneveld, in 8 9 contact with producers, designers, which I contacted at that 13:49:12 10 time personally, and we start speaking about the possibility 11 to produce something, based on the drawings which you had 12 already made and on the experience we had with the 13 lubrication system, which we showed at that time. So we 14 started designing and contact with producers with aluminum 13:49:33 15 die casters, turn part machines, and very slowly we get an 16 idea how the pump has to be and based the pump, which you 17 have there, it was changed during the years, of course, but 18 at that time, in 1981, '82, it was born in the way it is 19 now. 13:49:50 20 And when did you -- when did Groeneveld start the
 - process of engineering this pump?

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- I think -- okay. We started in '81, '81, somewhere in Α. **'**81.
- And who was on that team, who was involved in Ο. designing and engineering this pump? Who at Groeneveld?

1 From Groeneveld was only me, only me and Mr. Bert Α. 2 He was there also, but only me, main part me, only 3 me. 4 Did you have a team or a department of people helping Ο. 13:50:26 5 you? 6 No. At that time, we worked in Italy with some 7 freelancers, manufacturers, and we bring them together. Ι brought them together with our Italian, let's say, k 8 9 intermediate, yeah, and very slowly, we created the pump 13:50:43 10 very slowly. Took us one and a half years. So it was not 11 from one day to another. Of course, yeah. 12 Of course. Q. 13 So when you say we, we did this, are you talking about 14 you arranged all these things? 13:50:55 15 No, of course not only me because there's too much Α. 16 technology inside that -- and I had at that time not enough 17 experience. I was a clever guy but not enough experience, 18 and -- but I -- I had the strength to force the people to do 19 it as I wanted. And we arrived, we arrived. 13:51:12 20 Were there technical people at Groeneveld involved in the engineering of the pump in this 1981? 21 22 In the beginning, I think almost Mr. Bert Moore was Α. 23 involved because he was my boss. And okay, it was a broad. 24 I probably was the only one who spoke English at that time.

So they throw me before the lions, let's put it this way.

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- 1 **Q.** Italian lions?
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. So what did you do, like -- can you just go through the engineering design process, sort of step by step, so that the jury has an understanding of, you know, what you did to make this thing?
- At that time, I met Mr. Calaborna Chiana, who was also Α. later on my partner. He was my technical director later on until '98, '99, something like that. And he was very clever quy. And together we started designing the pump as it is, the bars because there's a lot of parts inside, I think 55 parts. And you have to sign them one by one before you can create something. And to try, of course, make prototypes, samples, and over in the programs which you have not imagined, of course, you think about 30 years ago, everything has to be designed by paper with ink and pencil, now today computer and so on, but not, of course, and then we started to make tooling, and together with the team of people over there which I still know, we make the first prototypes, and we send them for fuel test and lubrication system and we start, we continue to do that.
- Q. So about how long between the drawing stage and you having a prototype that you could submit for testing?
- A. I think it was one and a half, two years, I think, yeah.

1 And then can you describe for the jury what type of Ο. 2 field testing and other kinds of testing were done on the 3 pump on the prototypes? 4 Okay. In Holland, we have, of course, a small Α. laboratory where we can do some tests with pressure and so 13:53:36 5 6 on, and we try my clients. So we ask clients can you try 7 because Groeneveld was a very strong commercial company with good relation with all the clients, very known company, and 8 9 it was very easy to find clients, say okay, we want to try 13:53:57 10 it and we try it on trucks to see it for functioning. And 11 so slowly all the weak points came to us, and to improve, to 12 improve. 13 Were there various stages of prototypes before you 14 decided on going with one particular -- with the final 13:54:23 15 product, I suppose? 16 No, no. The body was -- the main part of the pump was 17 at that time very, very complicated because we went really 18 with technology from zero to 100 with the aluminum body for 19 one piece, and this has to be in one swoop correct. So we 13:54:45 20 make the drawing, we had a very good producer for die 21 casting at that time, and we were sure that this was the 22 only possibility to make a pump which looks completely 23 different than the other pumps at that time which were 24 available because a lot of pumps were made with mechanical 13:55:04 25 parts with bolts and screws and piece of steel, so on, and

Van der Hulst - Direct 1 plastic. We wanted to make it different. One piece worked 2 and finished. 3 Why did you want to make your pump different looking Ο. 4 than everybody else's that was on the market? 13:55:22 5 Yeah. It's just a challenge. It's a challenge of 6 designer and each -- let's say you want to make something 7 different than everybody else. This is in -- yeah. You want to do that. This is, I think everybody you want to do 8 something different than somebody else. 13:55:39 10 So we want to give it a groove look. So this has to 11 be our pump for many, many years and has to be good and 12 nice. 13 And was the Groeneveld EP-0 pump different looking Ο. 14 than everybody else's on the market? 13:55:59 15 At that time, yes. Yes, of course. Α. 16 And what about over the last 30 years? Q. 17 We had a lot of success with this pump. Groeneveld Α. 18 went all over the world with this pump. We created a lot of 19 distributors everywhere, and we were very successful with 13:56:19 20 this pneumatic system, and we still are. 21 Over the last 30 years, did anybody else's ALS pump 22 look like Groeneveld's, other than what we have here on the 23 table now?

MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

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1 THE WITNESS: No, no. 2 Did new products come on the market, ALS pumps over 3 the last 30 years? 4 Yes, there is a lot of produce of lubrication pumps, Α. 13:56:50 5 lubrication system, Japanese, Chinese, also Europe, 6 different producers, smaller ones, but they all have their 7 own systems in a way, and they look all different, all different. 8 A gentleman has been referred to during the case, and 13:57:13 10 it'll probably come up later as well, Martin Vermeulen. 11 you know who that man is? 12 Yes, of course I know him, yeah. Α. 13 Can you tell the jury who he is and what role, if any, Ο. 14 he had in designing or engineering the Groeneveld EP-0 13:57:30 15 single-line auto lube system that our case is about? 16 Α. None, none. He came, as I remember, in '70, '86, '87, something 17 18 around there. He was technical support, give technical 19 support to sales people. He was at that time in the lab, 13:57:53 20 but okay, there was much later, it was five, six years 21 later, so no influence, nothing. 22 When you say later, much later? Q. 23 Because he bought the pump on the market in '82, '83. Α.

We make it in '81, the prototypes, and as I remember, well

entering into Groeneveld in '86 or '87, something like that.

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1 And do you know how long about he remained with Q. 2 Groeneveld? 3 No, I don't know because I went to Italy in '86, Α. 4 fixed, because we created at that time Groeneveld Italy as a 13:58:32 5 production center and research because before that, I did, I 6 did with the freelancer but decided in '86 to commit our own 7 Groeneveld in Italy and I went there for the first three years alone and later on my wife and my son came to Italy. 8 9 And from '89, I live in Italy, fixed. So he was there in --13:58:55 10 I had no contact with him. 11 What was Mr. Vermeulen's job at Groeneveld during that Ο. 12 period of time you described? 13 I know that he was technical support. He gives 14 technical support to sales people and, of course, he was 13:59:15 15 involved in all kinds of problems, which were coming from 16 the market because you create in the end together, it is not 17 that I did everything alone. You create everything together, technicians who are installing installation, give 18 19 information about notifications, commercial people said we found this, and my clientele that, and together, you try to 13:59:33 20 improve. And, of course, many of us at that time in 21 22 technical support. So he probably will get information to 23 improve something, but I have never had any contact directly 24 with Martin Vermeulen about technical improvements, and he

was never in Italy all his life. So I don't know.

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1 Who did the drawings, the initial drawings from which Q. 2 the Groeneveld EP-0 pump was eventually produced? 3 Let's say the base of the -- of the design was done by Α. 4 Calaborna Chiana and me, but he was the real designer. I was more the pointer, so do it in this way, that way; I 14:00:22 5 6 think this is better, and that it is better. And he was 7 capable to design. Some parts were designed by manufacturers, and that's all. 8 And who led that effort from -- I guess from thinking 9 14:00:47 10 it to making it? 11 Was Calaborna Chiana and me together. We pushed for Α. 12 the pump in the end and a half at the time he was organizer 13 to contact the producers. He made the contracts with the 14 producers to make each individual piece because there's a 14:01:09 15 lot of technology inside, of course. You can imagine. So how did you -- how -- I just like you to tell the 16 17 jury how you knew how to make, design engineer a pump. How 18 you know how to do that, or how do you know how to do it 19 back, I quess, in the 1980s? 14:01:34 20 This is technology. You -- when you give me a vacuum 21 cleaner, tomorrow, maybe the day after, I can make a vacuum 22 cleaner for myself. This is you know it or you don't know it. It's your business. It's your profession. 23 24 understand how you have to push the grease from one side to

another. You know how a vent valve is functioning, how a

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- valve is functioning. You know. You can calculate pressure, calculate pressure outcome and everything, and then you can -- you can do something. You can make something.

 Q. And since the development of this EP-0 pump, have you
 - Q. And since the development of this EP-0 pump, have you been involved in the engineering or design of additional ALS products for Groeneveld.
 - A. Can you repeat the question, please?
 - **Q.** Have you been involved in the design of more ALS products than just this EP-0 pump?
 - A. Yes, of course, later on I became the manager of development and production for the Groeneveld, which I still have and have a big factory in Italy where we produce all installation. Not only that but have several lines of different pumps, single line, double line, three line, the progressive, we do zero grease, two grease. You made speed limited board computer, cameras, whatever you can imagine, what has to do with trucks. We make inside and we develop inside.
 - Q. I have a question for you. If -- can you describe -- can you tell us, explain what parameters are and how that fits in with the design or engineering of an industrial product like this?
 - A. The parameter is a -- is a number of something what you want to get out of it. For instance, when you say this

1	pump has four to six out, it's a parameter. When I have
2	when I know that the air pressure is eight bar, so I have to
3	calculate everything with eight bar, air pressure, this is a
4	parameter, and when I want to know the output of the
14:03:41 5	pressure. So on the high pressure, I know that it's a
6	parameter. So I want eight bar in, 80 bar out, I have a
7	parameter of 80 bar, and I have the piston of ten, you know.
8	Q. So let me ask you. If the if you're independently
9	or when you independently or let me put it let me
14:04:04 10	rephrase this.
11	When you created this pump, when you started on it,
12	and you started out with certain parameters that you
13	described, such as reservoir size as you've indicated and
14	output numbers and pressure requirements or pressure
14:04:25 15	requirements, could you could you make a working
16	prototype in two and a half months, just having those
17	parameters?
18	A. You have nothing. And to give you only parameters,
19	no, I'm not capable. No, I'm not capable.
14:04:41 20	Q. Are other people capable of making something from just
21	parameters like an EP-0 single-line pump in that period of
22	time?
23	MR. ANASTOS: Objection.
24	THE COURT: Overruled.
14:04:53 25	THE WITNESS: At that time, it was not

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1	possible because there were no cut computers available in
2	small companies. False prototyping was not available at
3	that time. Everybody has to design by hand. Machines,
4	three-dimensional, working machines were not available at
14:05:11 5	that time. So only making tooling took months. And at that
6	time, it was absolutely impossible.
7	Q. Did
8	A. Everything is a little bit quicker today. Now days
9	everything is quicker.
14:05:24 10	Q. I want to make sure I'm clear that I'm talking about
11	having a working prototype, something that you can put on a
12	system and test and use in the field.
13	MR. ANASTOS: Objection.
14	THE COURT: Overruled.
14:05:37 15	Q. Can you get one?
16	THE WITNESS: You can say okay. What
17	normally we do, okay, you try to make something, what can
18	imitate the function which you want to have in the end. So
19	it's possible to make a block of steel or a block of
14:05:54 20	aluminum, make the holes where you think the holes has to
21	be, and try exactly the same what you go get in the end by
22	the shape, in the shape, yeah. And then you try the
23	functioning of the of the pressure, of the output, of the
24	valves inside and so on and so on, and you can put them in
14.06.19 25	the end where von want But, the logic has to be, of

1	course, the same as the output of the pump. And this is
2	what you call a functional prototype, yeah. And the
3	prototype which you go in the field has to be more
4	realistic, of course. Otherwise, yeah, it's useless to go
14:06:36 5	with something which is not exactly as you want to sell on
6	the field for test. Otherwise you think everything is
7	perfect and then when you're finished with the product, it
8	may be not good. So when you go with prototypes, there's
9	really prototypes. So functional prototypes based on the
14:06:54 10	on the look as it has to be in the end. And this is the
11	second phase. So we have first the phrase, visibility
12	study, visibility prototype, final designs, and then final
13	prototype, look alike, and then you go with the with some
14	quantity of prototypes. You go on the field. You put on
14:07:13 15	the car, test it, laboratory temperature test, pressure
16	test, corrosion test, IP test, EMC test, a lot of tests, and
17	then you say okay, I'm ready. I try.
18	Q. So between the time you have the parameters and
19	between the time you have a prototype that you want to test
14:07:31 20	on the field in the field, can you do that even today
21	with within two and a half months?
22	A. Depending on what you want to make, of course.
23	Q. Well, what if you want to make an automatic
24	lubrication system, EP-0 single-line pump from scratch?
14:07:48 25	A. No, no. We absolutely we are not able. We are not

1 able.

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- 2 **Q.** When you say we are not able?
 - A. Groeneveld is not able to do that.
 - Q. Are others in the industry able to do such a thing?
 MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

- Q. And what about having a product that from, you know, the first drawing is ready to go into production within four months from -- is that realistic possibility?
- A. When you have nothing, you have only parameters. You have no idea what you want to make. So let's say you -- you know that you want to make lubrication system but you have -- because you cannot decide everything by yourself, as a team, you decide how to have the pump to look like because commercial people have a finger in the pot, what is it, also their needs, yeah. In the interest of combination of a group of people who want to create something. You cannot do it alone. And this all -- this information together takes a very long time but one wants, one wants horizontal, another one -- there's a lot of information coming. And so four months is impossible. It's impossible.
- Q. And what about how -- to start from nothing as you've said?
- A. Of course, you know, this is -- I have a phone. And I

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want just to change something in the pump. I want to change the capacity of the pump for instance or the pressure of the color or the reservoir, this is possible, but from nothing, make a pump only with some parameters is impossible. And does that hold true today even when we have the computer image capabilities that you've referenced? Nowadays you can do it much quicker than we had, of Α. course, than we did it in the past, yes. Q. Can you do it in four months? I would say it's not possible, no. Α. Could Martin Vermeulen do it in four months based on 0. your knowledge of his experience when he worked at Groeneveld? MR. ANASTOS: Objection. THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: No, of course not. He has no knowledge about it. Well, you say of course not. Can you explain can you Ο. explain why you seem so sure of such a thing? Because you need to work even a few years and work with this kind of articles in there. You have to have experience from the field, and when you are alone, you can do nothing. You need to have a lot of people around you. You have to have contact with people, producers manufacturers, all these people who can help you to create

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 it. If when you don't have that, you can never make it, 2 never make it. 3 A little bit earlier, you mentioned something about Ο. 4 the commercial people, that there are commercial issues that become involved in the creation of a product, such as the 14:10:50 5 6 EP-0 pump, can you explain for us a little what kind of 7 involvement such people have? Normally in Groeneveld, there's commercial people who 8 Α. decide what we are going to make. So they have the most 14:11:09 10 power in the group. We have -- we have monthly development 11 meetings with commercial people inside, and they -- they 12 give us information of what the market wants. So they 13 listen to the clients, and then they learn, they read, they 14 know what the competition is doing, and they tell we need 14:11:33 15 this, we need that, and then it comes to me. 16 Q. Did Groeneveld have to make its pump look this way on 17 the outside because of the way it works on the inside? 18 No, no, of course not. No, no. Α. 19 Well, again, you say of course not --Q. 14:11:47 20 You can't -- the pump wasn't made in this way but you 21 can put the valves inside. You can make out of the pistons 22 horizontal or vertical, make it horizontal. You can change
- horizontal or vertical, make it horizontal. You can change the shape of the reservoir round you can make also reservoirs which are square. So you can change very easily the same pump functioning the same way.

- 1 Do you have to use aluminum for a pump's base, an ALS Q. 2 pump base, or can you use other materials? 3 You can, you can use also steel. There is pressure 4
 - inside. The question is there's pressure inside. High pressure inside, and the most usual material to make a shape because aluminum, you can pull, press, you can make it liquid, heat it up, 800,000 degrees, become liquid. You have a tooling, a steel tooling, and you can pull it or you can press it in, take all the die cast, and then you can take one piece out of the tool, and then you have to work it. The working is -- you have one piece that's very nice, yeah, but the aluminum is porous. There are small holes inside, not really close. So you have to do some operations to close it, to close the channels inside. And we did, of course, and -- but you can make it different, of course. You can say okay reservoir, I make -- you can make all in plastic, only inside you can make from aluminum. You can make the cylinder where the piston is inside, steel bushing that you screw in, and you see it. There are -- the Sterk
 - pump is different and in the end --
 - You said which pump? Q.
 - The Sterk pump is different, but it do -- it do the Α. same.
 - Okay. Q.

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14:14:05 25 THE COURT: You want that on?

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 Exhibit 47 is that the Sterk pump you're referencing? Q. 2 Α. Yes. 3 And you said -- you said it's different, it's the Ο. 4 I got a little lost. Can you tell me what you just same. said? 14:14:20 5 6 Okay. You see the reservoir on top? This is a 7 reservoir on top, yeah. That is the container of the agrees. The reservoir you can make in several dimensions, 8 9 yeah. You can make them in two kilos, three. We're 14:14:34 10 speaking kilos, okay. This one which you see on the table 11 are six kilo grease container, and this has to do with the 12 time you want to overcome for the next -- for the next 13 filling because the truck is on the way, can be away for weeks or may be months or whatever. And so you don't have 14 14:14:58 15 to fill up the reservoir every time you come in. 16 Q. So the sizes of reservoir of ALS pumps vary then? 17 Yes, vary a lot, yeah. Α. 18 And then what is this part called? Ο. 19 This is a -- the cylinder part, where we create the Α. 14:15:15 20 Inside there is a piston with two pistons in the 21 end, you have the pneumatic and the grease piston, which are
 - And does this pump have a base? Sorry. What is the material used to make this pump's base, meaning 47?

together, and you press the piston up, and you create

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pressure.

A. When I look to it, I see that the bottom is steel, is forced steel plate. The middle part is -- I think is aluminum, aluminum block. Middle part are the channels in the holes inside, yeah.

The bottom of the reservoir is -- I think it's stainless steel plate when I look to the color in this way. I cannot see it exactly, but I think it's steel. Then you have the reservoir is probably metallic sheet nylon, and then the top is a steel plate. I think. Yeah.

- Q. You said before when you were talking about the Groeneveld base, the aluminum pump, you said one piece is very nice to have, one piece is very nice. Can you explain what you mean by that?
- A. Yeah, at that time, a lot of pumps were created from parts which are like this pump, in my opinion, a terrible pump but all in this way. They mount together with screws and bolts. And because the machine technology to machine parts at that time was not so available, and I was lucky because Italy, especially in Northern Italy is the mecca of technology. We make the Veratti and other nice things. So we like the Germans, so far ahead of technology. And we found their machines to work, to possibility to work with the three or four excellent machines, the body, and there was a reason why we make it in that way.
- Q. You said that the Echo or the Sterk pump we were just

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Van der Hulst - Direct looking at is a terrible pump. What's terrible about it? 1 2 Yeah, only the look. I have nothing to say about the 3 quality because probably is a perfect pump, and so it's only 4 the look which I mention, yeah. Was that -- was that important to you or a factor in 14:18:03 5 6 the way you chose to engineer the Groeneveld pump way back 7 in the way it looked, and not looking terrible and all those things you just described? 8 9 MR. ANASTOS: Objection; leading. 14:18:20 10 THE COURT: Overruled. 11 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I think so because the 12 Groeneveld was -- at that time, a very young company with 13 young managers. Mr. Groeneveld, especially, he had very 14 good choice. He like nice things. We had a nice office, 14:18:37 15 nice cost, nice people. So we were different than the 16 really old mechanical people. Let's say it in this way. 17 were a sales company, we did a lot of promotion, and there's 18 a reason why we wanted to do something else, and --19 Mr. Hulst, could you today make your Groeneveld EP-0 Q. 14:19:10 20 pump look different, and it would still work in your system? 21 We make our pumps. We make electric pump which is

A. We make our pumps. We make electric pump which is completely different. Also EP-0, make a couple pump with the cartridge created just for the United States market many years ago completely different. So we have three lines of EP-0 pumps, which are completely different than their pump.

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- Q. What about this pump, this single-line EP-0 pump that's pneumatic and used in the transport industry? Could you today make this pump look different and it would still work and function as part of the ALS?
 - A. Yes, of course.
 - Q. Well, explain how?
 - A. Around the table where you want to have it the same, you start designing and you make it different.
 - **Q.** How hard?

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- A. It's not so difficult, so difficult. To produce it later on, this is another story, but you can make -- you can imagine everything. As I told this person is a vertical piston. Lincoln, for instance, the United States producer has a lot of horizontal pieces. And you can make the piston also horizontal because the grease is not coming in the chamber by gravity or whatever. When the piston goes back, it gives the grease in the piston, and you can make it in this way. So if reservoir, the piston, poof. It's the same.
- **Q.** Does gravity have an impact on the way your pump works?
- A. No, no nothing.
- Q. Explain this to the jury.
- A. You can -- okay. These kind of pumps function in a lot of different circumstances. As you know, outside, it's

1 not always nice 20 degrees. We have also minus 20, minus 2 50, whatever, minus a lot of temperature, and you go also up 3 in the temperature 30, 40 degrees sometimes in Africa. 4 okay. When you have high temperature, it's not a problem. 14:21:21 5 But, you go in low temperature, the grease becomes very 6 stiff, very stiff. And together then in the chamber, you 7 need to have two forces; vacuum force because it's the only force you have vacuum, and gravity. But the vacuum, gravity 8 will do nothing because it's not heavy enough, but the 14:21:40 10 vacuum of the piston's tier -- what is it, tier? Inside the 11 piston chamber. Inside the -- and the follower, it helps to 12 do that also, the follower in the pump. 13 Yeah. And you referenced a follower. Is that this 14 item right here I'm pointing to? 14:22:04 15 Yeah, yeah. Α. 16 I'd have to do it on this sheet. And just explain to 17 the jury this follower concept and how that evolved, I mean 18 became part of the Groeneveld system? 19 The form was in the pump because in the beginning, we Α. 14:22:21 20 didn't have the follower. It came in much later, based on 21 expedience which we have with low temperature. At that 22 time, there were also a lot of producers of greases. It was 23 also a very complicated story because it was so many 24 greases. Now we produce our grease ourselves, and we're all 14:22:45 25 via specification. So we have a very good grease, but at

that time not. Everybody wanted to sell grease and sometimes you found really not good quality. But, okay, the client is the key. He decided I want to have this grease and you have to make in a way functioning with all kind of different greases.

The grease can — the follower can add to fill the chamber. So behind, under the follower, there is a spring, which is connected in the bottom. So when you fill up, the follower goes up, the spring becomes on the tensions, and when the follower goes down — the grease goes in, the spring tier pulls the follower down and have the grease to go in the chamber. And, of course, you have the vacuum because the piston goes back, you create zero vacuum. And when there's — where there is vacuum, something ought to go inside, yeah. And grease goes inside. We look at the grease goes inside.

- Q. Are there other single-line pneumatic ALS systems that have a follower plate in it other than yours and the Lubecore?
- A. Yeah, I think so, yeah, yeah.
- Q. Can you just tell us maybe a few of them?
- A. I think the other picture which you have, Sterk, has also a follower.
 - Q. The Sterk?
- A. I think so.

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1 Q. Let me.

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- 2 A. I don't know if you have other pictures.
- 3 Q. I remember the number 47. Hold on.
 - A. You cannot see, but I think there is a follower also on top, yeah.
 - Q. And does a follower plate have to be round to function in the way that you described?
 - A. No, of course not.
 - Q. I know you said of course not. Can you explain to a jury why not?
 - A. Because -- because this is a round reservoir, automatically the follower has to be round. But, you make a square follow the square.
 - Q. And if it's -- if it's an oval shape, is that a possibility as well or --
 - A. A round, of course, is the most easy shape. This is more natural, but you can make different shapes, of course.
 - Q. Is it difficult to produce or more costly to produce a square reservoir shape?
 - A. To produce, no, because of the amount of nylon in the end makes the price of the reservoir. There are some problems because something round when you're messing something round, the pressure goes to all sides on the same -- on the same time. So there will not be formation of the reservoir. When you have a square reservoir, and you

1 have pressure inside, the pressure goes to the long walls, 2 and again, can bend outside. So it has to be very good 3 material. When you make a square, the material has to be 4 better than when you make it round. The material that the Groeneveld reservoir is made of, 14:25:55 5 6 what is that material? 7 I think make a lot -- this is -- it's a sheet. Let's Α. say I call it sheet, but it's not sheet, of course. Nylon. 8 So it's lower quality than really nylon; ph 12, yeah. 14:26:19 10 Ο. You said the Groeneveld does make products with square 11 reservoir? 12 Yes, yes. Α. 13 What kind of material is used for --Ο. 14 Nylon reservoir, nylon, ph 12. Nylon can resist a 14:26:33 15 higher temperature before it becomes weak. It can resist lower temperature before it go weak, but because it's round, 16 17 even when it becomes weak, it don't deform so much. 18 Were your selection of materials more limited back in Q. 19 the early 1980s than they are now for making a product such 14:27:03 20 as this? 21 Yeah, now we have much more possibilities, of course. 22 You have much more possibilities of 409 nylon materials. 23 Aluminums have changed, especially in the nylon world in, 24 let's say in the plastic world, there are so many

possibilities, and at that time not, at that time, no.

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- If you were designing an EP-0 pump from scratch, 1 Ο. 2 single-line EP-0 automatic lube system from scratch today, 3 would you make it look like the one that we have here? 4 When we had this, and they asked me to make another Α. 14:27:56 5 one. 6 Let me -- I'm not clear. Q. 7 Completely different, yeah. Α. 8 Q. Yeah. 9 If you were making this pump today, would you make it 14:28:06 10 the same way and use the same materials? 11 No, I don't think so. Α. 12 Can you explain to the jury why not? Q. 13 Yeah, because aluminum die, there's a lot of aluminum inside. It's very difficult to work. Yeah, it's critical 14 14:28:21 15 material. It's -- it's heavy corroding. So you have a lot of problem with corrosion with aluminum. The working, you 16 17 have to work it completely. It's very expensive. Nowadays with nylons or with other material, you can finish the piece 18 19 completely without working. 14:28:43 20 So no, I will not make it in the same way. Absolutely 21 not. 22 So why is Groeneveld still making the pump, its own Q.
 - pump exactly this way, if it's harder and more expensive to do so.
 - 24 do so

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A. Because it's our pump. We went on the market with

1 this pump. Everybody knows this pump. I make already more 2 than 650,000 of these pumps, and we have a lot of tooling, 3 special machines, which are working the base. So we make --4 we create later on in the center, working center, where you 14:29:22 5 put the pumps on and go around and work from all kinds of 6 sides, work for the -- we have so many products at the 7 moment. So focus is our investment and not to that. And it's a very nice pump. As long as we sell it, we will keep 8 9 it probably, yeah. 14:30:00 10 Where you mentioned that you've made about 650,000 of 0. 11 these single-line EP-0 pumps. Over what period of time are 12 you talking about now? 13 I think it is -- this is from '86. 14 Ο. And where does Groeneveld sell its EP-0 ALS pumps, 14:30:26 15 geographically? 16 We have service our own Groeneveld centers all over Α. 17 the world, everywhere. 18 Does that include the United States? Ο. 19 Yes, also distributor in the United States, yeah. Α. 14:30:35 20 And was there any evolution in the internal design or 21 internal components of the pump from when it was first put 22 on the market over the years? 23 Yes, of course. I think there is a registration pack Α. 24 on the kit on the pump.

I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

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Q.

1 There's a green label on the pump where we automatic Α. 2 the serial number of the pump, the day when it is produced 3 and also the revision. The revision is the notification on 4 the follower on the pump, which is not interchangeable with the one before. And every time you change something in the 14:31:26 5 6 pump and it's not interchangeable with the pump before, you 7 increase the level of the revision of the pump, and I think nowadays we are on Revision 2. 8 And the revisions that have been made to the pump, the 14:31:45 10 EP-0 pump over the years, are those revisions to internal 11 mechanisms or the outside look and design of the product? 12 I think it's for 90 percent inside, and maybe ten Α. 13 percent outside. 14 0. And the 10 percent outside, when was that done? 14:32:07 15 The 10 percent outside, probably the -- they are Α. 16 changes of protection of the aluminum body for like, let's 17 say corrosion protection, maybe some balls, some screws. 18 The reservoir can change the top of the reservoir we changed 19 a few times. 14:32:29 20 Has the look of the pump changed? 21 No, no the look has not changed. Α. 22 Okay. So when you say the -- what did you say? Q. 23 coating on the base, is that the one that's visible? Let me 24 put it this way, is the change something that? 14:32:45 25 No, no, no. Only an expert knows that and can see it Α.

- 1 maybe. Otherwise, you cannot see it.
- 2 MS. MICHELSON: Your Honor, if you could put
- 3 that up for me. Thank you.
- 4 Q. And now showing you Exhibit 49, can you just identify
- 14:33:10 5 that, please, for the record? What's this?
 - 6 A. You asking me?
 - 7 Q. I am, yes.
 - 8 A. This is a Groeneveld pump.
 - 9 Q. And similar to the one that we have here on the table,
- the exemplar we have here?
 - 11 A. I think so, yeah.
 - 12 Q. Okay. I think we've got one here, too. Is that this
 - one as well?
 - 14 A. That's the Groeneveld pump, yes.
- 14:33:40 15 Q. So Plaintiff's Exhibit 1. So you were mentioning
 - 16 about some serial identifier?
 - 17 A. Yeah, the green label on the front.
 - 18 **Q.** This thing?
 - 19 A. Yep. This label is written, the name of the pump, so
- the die name, the die number of the pump.
 - 21 **Q.** And there's a yellow sticker on this pump do you see
 - 22 that there?
 - 23 A. Yeah, okay.
 - 24 **Q.** Exhibit 49?
- 14:34:12 25 A. Yeah, okay. We sell this pump to a lot of

- distributors all over the world, the Groeneveld distributors, but sometimes our dealers, and a lot of them put their own label on it just to show to the client when there is something wrong or when they need service, where to come to because, okay, we have an international company and can easily not when the pump is somewhere in whatever, Africa or whatever. So only a lot of dealers put their own label on it. This is a small one, but there's also bigger ones, yeah.

 Q. And when you use the word "dealer," are you referring to distributors? Do you use them at all as the same or
 - A. We have subsidiaries, we call Groeneveld subsidiaries. This is our Groeneveld owned subsidiaries in several countries, I think we have over 30 over the world, and we have dealers, these are importers. We call them importers. They buy Groeneveld products and sell it for their own as their own company.
 - Q. Okay. And I know I'm not near the microphone, but I just want to point this out to the witness. This is a Defendant's Exhibit A, which is -- do you recognize this item right here?
 - A. Yeah, yeah.

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- Q. And is this also Groeneveld pump that's --
- A. It's a Groeneveld pump, yes.
 - Q. And do you see the yellow sticker on this item as

1 | well?

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- 2 A. Yes, this is a CPL sticker, yeah.
- 3 Q. Was there a time when CPL was not owned by Groeneveld?
- 4 A. Yes.
- Q. Can you just explain to the jury the best -- about that a little?
 - A. CPL was a dealer for lubrication systems. I don't
 know exactly any more when it started, but I think '88, '89
 somewhere in that period, and he was very successful in
- Canada to sell Groeneveld lubrication pump and the name was CPL.
 - 12 **Q.** And who originally owned that company when it was a distributorship?
 - A. As I know, Jan Eissis, but I don't know the owner, but I think Jan Eissis.
 - 16 **Q.** That's this gentleman here?
 - 17 A. Yeah, Jan Eissis, yes.
 - Q. And at some point in time, did CPL -- was that no longer a distributorship but rather there was a difference in the relationship with Groeneveld?
 - A. Yeah, Ivan was very successful in Canada and able to sell his company to Groeneveld. I don't know exactly what year, but anyway it was in 2000 somewhere, and he remained manager director in Groeneveld Canada for some years and then he left.

- 101 Van der Hulst - Direct 1 Q. Do you recall right now when he left, about when he 2 left Groeneveld? 3 He left Groeneveld, yeah. Α. 4 When? That's okay. 0. I think 2007 or 2008. I don't know exactly when. 14:37:27 5 Α. 6 Was CPL involved in selling the Groeneveld product in Q. 7 the US as well as Canada or was it only in Canada? 8 Α. Only Canada. Did there come a time when Mr. Eissis as either Ο. 14:37:51 10 Groeneveld distributor CPL or as a Groeneveld employee was 11 involved in activity in the U.S. for Groeneveld? 12 Α. Yes, yes. 13 Can you? Q. 14 He sold his company to Groeneveld. He became managing director of Groeneveld Canada. And at that time, he had 14:38:08 15 16 ideas to go also to United States, but we had already a 17 distributor then, our own subsidiary in the United States. 18 So I don't want to make too much confusion. There was 19 already a subsidiary of Groeneveld in the United States. 14:38:32 20 Where was that located? 0. 21 Nearby in Brunswick. Α. 22 Is that the Brunswick office? Q.
 - 23 **A.** Yeah.

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Q. The Plaintiff in this case, Groeneveld Transport Efficiency, Inc., correct?

- 1 A. Yeah.
- Q. And did Groeneveld also have independent distributors
 working in the United States to get its product to end
- 4 users?
- 14:38:57 5 **A.** No.
 - 6 Q. People who were kind of, I guess middle men who
 - 7 | would -- you sell the product, sell -- were you involved in
 - 8 these activities?
 - 9 **A**. No, no, no.
- 14:39:06 10 **Q.** Okay. Then I --
 - 11 A. I know nothing about it.
 - 12 Q. Sorry about that. Then I'm asking the wrong person.
 - 13 Thank you. When did Groeneveld start selling its EP-0
 - single-line ALS pump and system in the United States,
- 14:39:26 15 approximately?
 - 16 **a.** I was involved myself because it was the first time we
 - went to the United States to sell hair dryers and
 - 18 | lubrication system to, like in Minneapolis, and we found at
 - 19 that time a dealer, Koppelman I think, yeah. And it was in
- 14:39:53 20 '84, '85, something like that.
 - 21 Q. Koppelman. Do you know his affiliation -- I don't
 - 22 know if you do or not so that's why I'm asking -- with Fuel
 - 23 Systems?
 - 24 A. I know he became a dealer for Groeneveld. A single
- deal for Groeneveld for lubrication systems. So more, I

- 1 really don't know.
- Q. Okay. And I think when I use the word distributor, I think you're using the word dealer. Can you explain to the jury what you mean by a dealer?
 - A. A dealer is an independent company who buy systems from our subsidiary in the company or directly from Holland and sell it for its own purpose.
 - Q. Okay.

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So I'm going to ask you the question using your word, better than my word. Did Groeneveld or does Groeneveld as well have dealers, independent dealers, distributing its product in the United States?

- A. Yeah, probably yes, because I think the Government was still the dealer. So probably, yes, yeah.
- Q. Okay.

Your EP-0, meaning Groeneveld's EP-0 single-line pump, could you make it cheaper today? Let me rephrase.

Could you make it or design it and engineer it so its production costs are less than what the current production costs are, leaving it as it is?

- A. The same aluminum base you mean and so on?
- **Q**. Yeah.
- A. No.
 - **Q.** What if you made some -- what if you change the look of the base the way it looks on the outside?

- 1 A. I think we can make it cheaper now, yeah.
 - Q. And why do you think that?

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- A. Because the machine part of the aluminum, die casting, the painting, the protection corrosion is, in the end is very expensive, and with plastics or nylon, you can easily cover it. And you have no problem with corrosion whatever.
- Q. And so why does Groeneveld continue to make its pump look exactly like this if there is a more cost effective way to produce it?
- A. Yeah. As I told you, we have -- we produce a lot of different articles and we can focus on only a few at the same time. So when we make a board computer or whatever it is. You cannot nowadays focus also on the pump. By the way, we have a lot of investment done in assembly and in production machines, in toolings, and that -- that's what we wasted to throw away. So just a calculation. And we are not focussed at that moment to make any new pump.
- Q. Can you briefly describe for the jury the process of reverse engineering and industrial products, such as the EP-O pumps we have in front of us?
- A. Revert engineering in general has nothing to do with the pump. In general, you take something from the competition or whatever it is on the market, you dismount it, you look piece by piece, you try to understand the functioning, you try to understand what kind of material is

- used, and you start taking dimensions and you design it, piece by piece again.
 - Q. Do you need design drawings or engineering drawings or some kind of drawings to produce and manufacture an industrial product such as this?
 - A. Of course. You have to make -- from each individual part inside, you have to make production drawings two dimensional drawings, with all the design, with all the measurements, where to work, where not to work, service treatments, whatever you can imagine is necessary to produce it. So produce it where you give the drawing to understand what it means and then you can make it.
 - Q. And how many drawings did Groeneveld make or create to make its EP-0 single-line pump? How many drawings does it take?
 - A. From each individual part. So when you have the pressure switch on the phone, 13 parts inside, only the piston is piston, the bottom part, top part, okay. In the end, there are six or seven drawings of each individual part, but you make also assembly drawing. So you have a piston which is five or six parts. These are five drawings, but when you make it together, it's another drawing again.
 - Q. Oh, I see. So you need drawings for the individual?
 - A. Assembly drawings you call it, yeah.
 - Q. Drawings for the individual components and then you

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- 1 need additional drawings?
 - A. Yes, for super assembly and for the final assembly.
 - Q. I see.

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I'm going to show you defense now, Defense Exhibit W.

I'll just page through it. There's the production drawings,
the kind actually required to make a pump, produce the
pieces of the pump?

- A. No.
- Q. Can you tell the jury what they are and how they're used?
- A. We call it exploded view, and this is just to show how the parts are coming together. So we -- you can use it, for instance, to assemble a part of the pump but only for assembly but not for producing.
- Q. So -- do the production drawings look different than this Defendant's Exhibit W?
- A. Of course, production drawing is a drawing of this individual part with all the measurements of all the dimensions of each function in the part. Otherwise you cannot make it.
- Q. When Groeneveld first decided it would start making its own pump as opposed to the TSI, Samuel Moore product that you imported way back when, did you investigate or explore what was going on with the competitor? S at the time. I'll rephrase my question if you don't mind.

- 1 A. We visit, of course, affairs and of course we had 2 knowledge of the competition, of course.
 - Q. Yeah. And did you take a look at and investigate how their pumps worked?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Well, explain why and how that is part of the process?
- A. You want to know the weak points of each competition. You want to know the weak points of each competition. So our sales manager, you give the information to the sales people to create arguments how to sell, what to sell and what they can tell, and they are always in competition. So the client will always say yeah, but I've also known an offer from another company, and then they need to have -- I say, yeah, attention -- this is maybe a weak point or this
- Q. And when you did that, did you only take a look at one competitor's pump or did you take a look at a variety of them?

is a weak point; ours is better. So it is very important to

understand exactly what the competition is doing.

- A. I -- at that time, there was not so many competition. There were only big -- two big players, really Vogel and Lincoln, and they were market leader in the industrial department, but really Vogel was, especially in trucks, very, very successful. And it was our competition.
- Q. And did you look at both those pumps?

- 1 A. Yes. Yes, of course.
- 2 \mathbf{Q} . And did you also take a look in -- you probably knew.
- 3 Take a look at the pump we marked as 87. Hold on one
- 4 second. You took a look at the inner workings of this one
- 14:49:55 5 as well, 87?
 - 6 A. This is the pump we sold at that time.
 - 7 Q. Did you copy anybody else's pump when you made your
 - 8 own?
 - 9 A. I don't think so. It's not look alike I think.
- 14:50:19 10 Q. Sir, this is Exhibit 42. Have you ever seen this guy
 - 11 before?
 - 12 A. Yeah, I've seen, yeah.
 - 13 Q. And you're smiling. What --
 - 14 A. That's a terrible one.
- 14:50:31 15 Q. We have one that's very greasy. David and I got
 - greased up. What do you mean it's terrible?
 - 17 A. It's unbelievable. So you can make something like
 - 18 | that.
 - 19 Q. And did you copy this pump when you made your
- 14:50:48 20 Groeneveld pump?
 - 21 A. No, this pump was born after when we had the pump
 - 22 already, yeah.
 - 23 Q. And what's so terrible about this pump? Doesn't it
 - 24 pump grease?
- 14:50:57 25 A. Yeah, I think it pumps, yes, of course.

- Q. So what's so terrible about it?
 A. You tell me what is it.
 - Q. You're the witness. You have to tell us, sir.
 - A. I cannot tell. It's terrible. Yeah. What can I tell? It's not a nice pump. Maybe it function well. We have never tried this pump. The pump was born after -- when we had this already out. I think this is from 86, '87 something like that. Yeah.
 - Q. Do you know this is a grease jockey pump?
 - A. A grease jockey pump.
 - Q. Meaning Exhibit 42?
- 12 **A.** Yeah.

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- **Q.** Would you have wanted to design and create, make something that looks like this?
 - A. No, they fire me probably.

 (Laughter.)
 - Q. And why, if it works, what does anybody care what it looks like?
 - A. You see nowadays the cars, even trucks, nowadays, new truck is nicer than a personal car inside. The shape on the cars, the wheels, the tire protection, the tanks, the air tanks, it's unbelievable nice. Not only a car would go from A to B. No, they want also to make something nice. So when you put something on a chassis of an owner of a truck with truck for a lot of money, he bought all kinds of chrome

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 insulation, lights and nice things, and then you put this on 2 the chassis. It's terrible, huh? Showing you Exhibit 44. Have you seen this photograph 3 Ο. 4 before? 14:52:51 5 The photograph, no, but the pump I know. Α. 6 What kind of pump is this one? Q. 7 This is Interlube pump. Α. And this is? 8 Q. This for an automatic. The electric is very difficult 9 Α. 14:53:07 10 to see, but this is a pump, complete different concept than 11 our pump, complete difference. 12 Does it perform the same job, meaning does it also Q. 13 deliver grease to greasing points in the vehicle? 14 Α. Yeah, all greasing system has only one purpose, to 14:53:23 15 bring some grease to a point which has to be lubricated. 16 Q. Okay. You like the way this one looks? 17 MR. ANASTOS: Objection. 18 THE WITNESS: Already there, already there. 19 Do you want to design something that looks like this Q. 14:53:35 20 one? 21 No, because the philosophy of this -- of this pump is Α. 22 23 pump, multi-line pump where all the tubes from the pump go 24
 - completely different than our philosophy. Because this is a directly to the lubrication pump so when you have a truck and put the pump in the middle and 20 points on the back

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- side, you have to go with 20 tubes from the pump to all lubrication points. And then you can imagine they will break. They will -- it's terrible. We call it a spaghetti
 - Q. And so is that a product whose look you think -- let me rephrase my question. Hold on. What do you think of the look of that product? Do you want your product looking something like that?
 - **A.** Care to repeat the question?
 - **Q.** Would you want Groeneveld's product looking something like this one?
 - A. Like what? I don't see nothing.
- 13 **Q**. 44.
- 14 **A.** No.
- 14:54:54 15 **Q.** Why?

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installation.

- **A.** Because we have another philosophy in lubricating systems.
 - Q. Were the commercial people and the sales people at Groeneveld involved in the design of the EP-0 Groeneveld pump?
 - A. Of course. We make -- we make art impression at that time. We make some sketches. How it would look like. I think we made even another model to show the pump to the people to management because there was money involved, and we needed to show what we are going to do. So they had an

- idea of the shape and the function is only -- yeah, telling
 how it will function. That's not too easy, but the shape we
 have to show it, yeah.
 - Q. Does the shape or outline of the pump affect the way the thing performs, the way it delivers grease throughout the system?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Explain this to the jury. It might be obvious, but I'm sorry. I'll ask you to explain.
- A. It's like a car. No? The car go from A to B and they're all different. The shape has nothing to do with the function of the moving from A to B, and it's the same as the lubrication system. The only thing we have to do is create energy and that there is an outlet were grease is coming out, how you do that, you can do it in many, many, many ways.
- Q. Has Groeneveld, has this pump, this Groeneveld EP-0 pump, been the subject of a product recall during the years that it's been on the market?
- A. Recall?
- Q. Yeah.
- A. No. Of course you had problems. Recalls from the pump, never.
- Q. Why don't you -- why don't you explain to the jury, when you say problems, can you just give them a context of

1 what you mean by that?	1	what	you	mean	by	that?
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- A. Okay. You have your quality problems of course, yeah. You find extremes in the market, which you have not foreseen. Heat, corrosion, water, all kinds of things can create later problem. You want to make your product as good as possible. So this is constantly improving. Definitely we're on Revision 22 to make it better and better and better because you want to avoid warranty costs, because it's going directly from your profit. So and can also create not good selling. So every time when you see something, which
- Q. And if you can just give the jury an idea of the percentage of warranty claims that Groeneveld has received in connection with its products, still rough percentage if you would.

MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

is not good, you try to improve it.

Now, I think we are less than 1 percent. I think we have problems with pneumatic pump when you speak about it.

- Q. And the less than 1 percent, has that been fairly consistent over the years that the product's been on the market?
- A. No, I think in the beginning, we had also a problem, of course.

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1 Q. I'm so sorry.

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And then would you say it dropped to this less than 1 -- let me ask it this way. In the last ten years, let's say what's been the percentage average?

- A. Very low. I think there is no problem with this pump at all.
- Q. And how do you know this information?
- A. Because we have a warranty system. The Groeneveld group has a warranty system. All the subsidiaries are connected via web site to the warranty system. It's also in my department. So I see the whole -- I'm responsible in the end for what I make. So the management tell me we're warranty costs and can't defend it, what are you going to do about it, we think it's too high.

So one of my thoughts is to make the products better and better all the time, and this is one of them to avoid warranty costs. But, where you go specific to this article, I think the last ten years is perfect.

- Q. And just for our record when you say the specific article you're referring to, the EP-0 pump we have pictures of in 49, this picture here?
- A. No, I think only about this pump here.
- Q. Yeah. And in the early days when you were -- you had more refinements, let's say, that needed to be done on the pump, the inside of it, did your product look on the outside

- like anybody else's in the market or did it look like the one that we have here, the Groeneveld shape and design?
 - A. Yeah, this is the pump.
 - Q. Has Groeneveld ever -- I'm going to withdraw that.

 Never mind. I would like you, please, sir, to describe for the jury the concept of product part interchangeability and compatibility. And let me ask a specific question.

Can products such as these look the same, look identical, and not perform exactly the same, not be exactly the same?

A. Yes.

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Q. I would like you to explain this concept to the jury.

MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q. You may proceed.
- A. The outside -- outside look is only the look and the piece where you mount it against the chassis, and maybe the place where it's the filler coupling, but inside you can make whatever you want. You can change the radial of the piston to drop the pressure. You can make higher quantity or lower quantities of grease outcome. You can change the pressure of the pressure switch, which is on the front. You can have a low level switch, yes or no, inside. You can change the reservoir with several different quantities of grease. You can even make this as a single-line pump which

- 1 is a return valve, but you can easily make this as a high 2 pressure progressive pump, which is only one stroke pump. 3 So we have a lot of possibilities to make the outside the 4 same and inside completely different. And are there a lot of possibilities to make the 15:02:19 5 6 inside the same and the outside completely different? 7 I think I already mentioned that that's possible, yes. Α. And I just -- is it more than just possible? Is it --8 Ο. how easy is it or difficult is it to do such a thing? 15:02:38 10 Α. It's not -- let's say not difficult. For someone not 11 an expert and not working in this field, probably it's very 12 difficult, but we have a team. I have a lot of nice, good 13 clever designers. And when I say tomorrow okay, we are 14 going to change this pump in another shape, we can -- we 15:03:02 15 will make a design, and we will find it out. Yeah. 16 So is what you're saying is that people who have 17 design and engineering experience with products, it's not a 18 big deal for them? 19 Yes. Α. 15:03:17 20 And how can it be, for instance, that a part in a pump 21 or another product can have what -- can look the same, maybe 22 have the same measurements but not perform as well, or 23 perform the same way. Is that possible?
 - Can you repeat the question? Α.

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I will. Can a part in the pump or the pump itself Q.

- 1 look the same but not be as good?
- 2 A. Yes, of course, when it's made not in a good way, yes.
- 3 Each piece has tolerances, yeah, because it fit in an auto
- 4 part and has to move, and it has to do something. So -- and
- to avoid resistance and to be sure that it's close with each
 - 6 other, you just call it tolerances, I mean the tolerances
 - 7 are wrong. Something goes wrong, you can have more wear,
 - 8 you can have leakage later on, functioning block, whatever.
 - 9 So this is very important. So it's not just designing and
- not with functioning. No, no, no. You have to do a lot of
 - 11 tests to understand exactly what you're doing. You have a
 - 12 lot of norms around it. So it's not that you can do
 - everything by yourself because, for instance, they are
 - 14 | normally, you buy an O ring with a certain dimension and
- 15:04:45 15 | have to use that and --

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- 16 Q. Now, sir, did there come a time -- sorry.
- 17 **A.** Is that what you mean?
- 18 Q. Yeah. And I guess one follow-up question on that.
- parts you say are inside the pump or part of the pump,
 - 21 can the Lubecore part, the corresponding Lubecore part, for

Can a part in the pump, one of those 50 or 60, however many

- instance, measure the same as the corresponding Groeneveld
- part but still not be compatible or fully interchangeable?
- 24 A. Yes, of course. When the dimensions are not correct,
- it's not interchangeable.

Q. And what if the -- what if the measurement seems the same? Could it still not be interchangeable?

A. When all the quotes, I mean the quotes of the article are exactly the same, and I speak about exactly the same

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- are exactly the same, and I speak about exactly the same with the possibility -- the tolerance is exactly the same, then probably you can change it.
- Q. Are tolerances different than the measurement itself?
- A. No, tolerance is a part of a measurement. When I have something around which is 15 millimeters, for instance, it's never 50 millimeters, they don't exist. It's always a little bit more or a little bit less. So when you have a bushing, 50 millimeter, and put a penny inside and also 50 millimeter, you cannot go to ten. So the pin has to be smaller and precise. They use it's smaller than 50 millimeters, which means a tolerance minus 0, 5, 04, 03, whatever.
- Q. How is having the exact tolerance important?
- A. The tolerance create the function and the life time of the function.
- Q. Can you explain that a little bit more?
- A. When the tolerances are not correct, it's not moving, it's not creating something, there's no function. And when the tolerances are nearly correct, it can damage in a very quick way.
- Q. Is the difference in the tolerance something that's

- 1 visible? You look at it, and it's visible to you?
- 2 A. No, not visible.
 - **Q**. Okay.

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- So, sir, did there come a time when you learned about the Lubecore pump automatic lubrication system which is the subject of our case?
- A. Yeah.
- Q. Can you tell the jury how that came about, please?
- A. I think it was --
- 15:07:32 10 **Q.** I'm sorry?
 - A. 2008 or something, and I was phoned by the management and they told me we have seen a pump, are you sure that you not miss tooling or are you sure one of your producers is not producing something for somebody else. Okay. I know where my tooling is because it was based on the aluminum body, of course, because they look exactly the same. And I went to our producers, which we have several tooling for this body, and we check it and the producers confirmed that they have never produced a piece for somebody else.
 - Q. And who did you receive the call from?
 - A. From the management in Holland, from the management in Holland.
 - Q. Groeneveld people?
 - A. Groeneveld people, yes.
 - Q. And at that point, had you seen any kind of picture of

Van der Hulst - Direct 1 the pump, the Lubecore pump or even a Lubecore pump itself? 2 Α. No. 3 And why did they think that perhaps the tooling was Ο. 4 missing? 15:08:37 5 Because the pump looks the same and the most important 6 part of the pump is the body where you need tooling. 7 And after you confirm that you didn't have missing 0. tooling, what happened next? 8 Then they ask me, show me something, show me a photo 15:08:54 10 or show me something. And then late -- later, I don't know 11 how much later, I receive a drawing of a pump. 12 MR. ANASTOS: Your Honor, if you can switch 13 for me, please. 14 THE COURT: This may be a good time to take a 15:09:11 15 break. We'll take our afternoon recess, about 15 minutes. 16 Stretch. 17 Keep in mind the admonition and we'll see you then. 18 (Thereupon, a recess was taken.) 19 THE COURT: Go ahead. 15:29:14 20 MS. MICHELSON: Thank you, your Honor. 21 Mr. Van der Hulst, you were talking about receiving at 22 some point, some photographs that you were asked to take a I'm going to refer now to Plaintiff's Exhibit 56. 23 look at. 24 There are several pages here, 56-1 through 3. Here's 56-2. 15:29:51 25 And here's 56-3. And we have here 56-4. And, sir, my

1 question to you is have you seen these pictures before? 2 Before, no, I received this pictures also. Yeah. Α. Yeah. Can you tell the jury what they are? 3 Ο. 4 This was the famous pump they found somewhere on the I don't know where, maybe Canada, the United 15:30:25 5 6 I don't know where. And the people sold this pump 7 and send us -- phone me if I knew something about missing tooling or whatever. I said no, and they sent me this 8 9 photo. 15:30:39 10 Ο. And why did they send you the photos? 11 Because I wanted to understand what was happening. Α. 12 And well, why didn't they understand what was Q. 13 happening? They saw the --14 Α. Everybody thought it was a --15:30:54 15 MR. ANASTOS: Objection. 16 THE COURT: Yeah. The objection is sustained. 17 Just explain why you asked him to. 18 MS. MICHELSON: I'll move on. 19 THE COURT: Yeah. 15:31:01 20 So when you received the photographs, were they 21 also -- were the photographs accompanied with any kind of 22 instructions or requests put to you? Did anybody ask you to 23 do something with them, is a better question? 24 Yeah, they asked me to understand what it was, if it 15:31:17 25 was one of our tooling of our pump.

	van der nurst briede
1	Q. And your reaction when you saw the photographs was
2	what?
3	MR. ANASTOS: Objection.
4	THE COURT: Overruled.
15:31:33 5	THE WITNESS: My first was this is our pump,
6	not a label of course. It's not see so from the photo,
7	you cannot see the difference.
8	Q. You see there's a slightly different label on there.
9	You see that in the photo, correct?
15:31:46 10	A. Yeah, okay. But, the labels say nothing as I already
11	told you before that the label of our dealers or
12	distributors mount their own label on it and say nothing.
13	Our Groeneveld pump, you can put every label on it the way
14	you want.
15:32:06 15	$oldsymbol{arrho}$. And so what struck you in the photographs that made
16	you think it was a Groeneveld pump?
17	A. From this side, you think it's a Groeneveld pump and
18	exactly the same. From the other side, when you look
19	better, you'll see some difference.
15:32:28 20	$oldsymbol{arrho}$. And what difference can you detect in this picture
21	from
22	A. You see the difference of the inlet of the follower of
23	the filler coupling.
24	Q. This side here?
15:32:37 25	A. Yeah. This filler coupling is a little different than

- ours. We use an elbow, a 45 degree elbow, and this is straight. So at that moment when I saw this and I -- and I
- 3 enlarge it, I say hey it's not the same tooling.
- 4 **Q.** Is there anything else in the photographs that you detected as different between the Lubecore and the
 - 6 Groeneveld?
 - 7 A. No, only that -- of course, the etiquette, yeah.
 - 8 Q. I didn't hear you.
 - 9 A. Only that and the etiquette in front of the pump.
- 15:33:14 10 **Q.** The ID plate?
 - 11 **A.** The ID plate.
 - 12 Q. Oh, okay. I see. Thank you. And when you talk about
 - 13 the filler, the coupling?
 - 14 **A.** Yeah.
- 15:33:23 15 Q. Is that these items here?
 - 16 A. Yes, this item.
 - 17 **Q.** And this one on the Groeneveld?
 - 18 **A.** Yes.
 - 19 Q. On the lower left-hand side of each pump?
- 15:33:37 20 **A.** Yes.
 - 21 **Q.** And is that item in the same general location on each
 - 22 pump?
 - 23 **A.** It's on the left side, yeah.
 - 24 Q. And what -- what is the difference that you saw
- between the two of them in the photos?

1 Α. The one of Lubecore goes straight in the body. And we 2 use 45-degree elbow. 3 And, sir, did you share the photographs or did other 4 people on your team participate in reviewing the photographs and trying to figure out what was going on? Were you the 15:34:18 5 6 only one on that? 7 No, of course, I send it around to the people in the company. In Italy, I don't know what they did, but they 8 9 send it to me and I show it to some people and say something 15:34:34 10 is happening. 11 Did you know what was happening by just looking at 0. 12 pictures of the Lubecore pump? 13 No. Of course by asking, I was informed that --14 MR. ANASTOS: Objection. 15:34:47 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 Q. You can continue, sir. 17 Of course by asking, I was informed that Mr. Jan 18 Eissis had started with the lubrication system for himself 19 again. 15:35:05 20 And I believe -- did you give us a time frame and 21 approximate time frame when this inquiry was going on? 22 There's a date on the photo. So I assume this was the Α. 23 date in April when I received the drawing, and I think it 24 was that period.

Q. And what did you do after that, in relation to the

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- 1 Lubecore pump and your investigation of what was going on?
 - A. Personally, I did nothing. Of course, they were upset, and they asked to get a pump as soon as possible in Holland to examine what was happening.
 - Q. And what kind of pump did people start searching for?
 - A. To pump the photo probably.
 - Q. The Lubecore?
 - A. Lubecore pump.

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- Q. And in your -- in the lab in Italy where you worked, did you guys receive an actual Lubecore pump at one point?
- A. Much later, so much later, a few months later because first they send insulation to Holland, they did examine about what it was, how it looked like, and whatever to be sure that it was a copy as we say it, and then they send it to me for determination if there was groove parts inside or something like that, and we did some study about the pump to see if it was exactly the same, yes or no.
- Q. And when you say we did -- we looked into, we did a study to see if they were exactly the same, can you describe to the jury what your department did, please?
- A. We dismounted the pump completely, cleaned the piece, and we take the measurement of all the parts we know, compare it with the parts of us, because sometimes it was not possible to see if the parts are really different, yes or no, and we designed completely the pump. Let's say this

1 way and we try to see if there was any difference in 2 functionality or measurement or whatever. 3 And what did you find? Ο. 4 Yeah, only for the side part, exactly the same as the 15:37:20 5 Groeneveld pump. 6 And did you in your department create some drawings, 7 3D and 2D drawings of the Lubecore and compare them to the Groeneveld components in the pump? 8 Of course, the one thing was to know exactly what was 15:37:36 10 happening. And so I have to -- to show them, they said this 11 is -- this is the copy, all the drawings, this is the only 12 difference, and to convince them that, yeah, it has to be 13 done, some action. 14 Ο. And I'm going to -- I need my -- we're going to put 15:38:08 15 them on in a minute, but before I do that, I just want to 16 just ask you if these -- if you recognize these as the 17 drawings that you just described that your department 18 created as part of the analysis? 19 These are our drawings. Α. Yeah. 15:38:23 20 Okay. That's Exhibit 51 for the record. And if you 21 could please bring those up for us. 22 THE COURT: You want them on the computer 23 or --24 MS. MICHELSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You have to ask me, Deborah.

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Van der Hulst - Direct MS. MICHELSON: Oh, I was being asked if 1 2 vou --3 THE COURT: And then I've got to figure this 4 out again. 15:38:49 5 Mr. van der Hulst, we're going to page through these 6 one by one, and if you could just describe to the jury what 7 these drawings show. And if you want us to stop any particular place to explain something, please let us know 8 9 and we can do that. So what are we seeing here? 15:40:01 10 This is the pump body. The base of the pump is the 11 black part of the pump, which you see in front of you. 12 And whose parts -- whose product parts are displayed 13 in the screen? 14 Α. Can you repeat the question, please? 15:40:15 15 Are these the same parts or the two different Q. companies displayed on the screen? 16 17 These are different parts, of course, but they look 18 the same. 19 Are both Groeneveld and Lubecore parts depicted in Q. 15:40:29 20 this picture, which is Exhibits 51-6? Is it a comparison of 21 Groeneveld and Lubecore? 22 Right. One is from Groeneveld and the left one is Α. 23 from Lubecore. 24 Okay. And what are you -- what does this show, this

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picture, 51 --

- 1 A. This is the base of the pump, the base part of the pump. The body of the pump we call it.
- 3 Q. And how were these drawings created in a computer 4 system?
 - A. We redraw the drawing completely. So, for instance, this body is very complicated; maybe took more than one week to draw again. But, we have three-dimensional machines to make measurements.
 - Q. Sorry?

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- A. We have three-dimensional machines. So we can do
 measurements. So you take the body, you put sensor against
 each party you want to do, and then the drawing is created
 automatically.
 - Q. And your department took the measurements of the Lubecore component parts?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. And put the information into your computer software?
 - 18 A. In the intercom system, yeah.
 - Q. And the computer then created the drawing?
 - A. No. You have to finish, of course, but the dimensions you can put in and then you have to finish the drawings, yeah.
 - Q. Okay. And so on the right-hand side is the Groeneveld, I guess the reciprocal part on the Groeneveld, the base, correct?

1 A. Yeah.

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- 2 **Q.** And what does this picture show about the two base, one of the Lubecore and one of the Groeneveld?
 - A. That they're identical. Only the entrance of the grease is a little different. Okay. On that side, you cannot see it so good because the picture the picture is in black, but there, you can see it.
 - Q. Why is one picture, I guess, silver and the other -- or gray and the other one --
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. Do the parts that you -- did the Lubecore that you received in your department look like the one we have here or did it look different than what we have here?
 - A. It was black -- it was black, too.
 - Q. And so if you page through here, there's a -- is this the base again on 51-7?
 - A. They're both black, same drawing only from the other side, and I have no idea why one is light and this one is dark.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I think it's something to do with the light and the computer.
 - Q. Yes, but maybe I can help with -- your Honor, can you switch me here and see if this works out better for us?
- 15:43:16 25 **A.** Yes.

- Q. So if I'm showing you now 51-8, what is this picture, sir, this better for you to see?
 - A. Yeah, I see it, yeah. This is -- this is the left side of the pump and the back side of the pump.
 - Q. And what did you find about the measurements of the Lubecore pump as compared to the Groeneveld when your department went through the process that you described?
 - A. I don't understand the question. I don't understand the question.
 - Q. Oh, okay.

Were the measurements of the two parts the same or different?

- A. There are runs, maybe thousands of measurements on this body. So if you can see by your eyes are different, they are the same.
- Q. Are the measurements of the Lubecore base the same or different as the measurements of the Groeneveld base? You understand what I'm asking you?
- A. It's very difficult because there are, as I told you, hundreds of measurements inside. Are they the same? They cannot be the same.
- Q. Okay. All right.

Let me see how I can say this better. You say there are hundreds of measurements?

A. More than hundreds.

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- 1 **Q.** For each base?
- A. Everything has a measurement, everything has a thickness, everything has a dimension, everything, when you see the official drawing of that, big like that, hundreds of
- 15:45:00 5 dimensions.

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- Q. And did the corresponding measurements on the Lubecore match the measurements?
- 8 A. Let's say for 95 percent.
 - Q. And what is this?
- 15:45:13 10 **A.** This is a liner.
 - 11 **Q.** What does it do and what did you find?
 - 12 A. It's exactly the same.
 - 13 **Q.** What does this piece?
 - A. This piece is inside the pump. It's the part where the piston is moving in to avoid a piston, is moving in the aluminum, with his gasket, we put this liner, it's for us, it's a special material. I don't know the material of the Lubecore but there's a special material, and it avoid corrosion on the side of the of the body inside.
 - Q. And when you took the measurements on the Lubecore, what did you say this is a bushing?
 - A. A liner. We call it a liner.
 - Q. When you took the measurements of the Lubecore bushing, were they the same as the measurements, corresponding Groeneveld bushing?

- 1 A. No, dimensions are the same.
- 2 **Q.** What do you mean by nominal?

call a nominal dimension.

- A. Nominal dimension is the measurement which you measure when you measure something with a linear or with a very simple measurement equipment so you can see one millimeter, for instance, or can see only millimeter. This is what we
- 8 Q. Okay. I'm now moving to 51-10. Can you tell us what this is?
- 15:46:40 10 **A.** This is the cover of the cover of the pump.
 - Q. And the Lubecore pump is on the left, and the Groeneveld cover is on the right?
 - 13 **A.** Yes.

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- 2. And we actually can see those here in the courtroom today on the exemplars we have?
 - 16 **A.** Yes.
 - 17 **Q.** And what do you --
- 18 A. The inside, the back side, inside, but you can -19 which you cannot see with the reinforcement strips to see -okay, exactly the same.
 - Q. And are you talking now about Exhibit 51-11, which is the picture I have up on the screen right now?
 - 23 A. I cannot see any number on --
 - 24 Q. I'm sure -- okay. Here's the number?
- 15:47:25 25 **A.** Yes, yes.

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Van der Hulst - Direct

- 1 **Q.** What are these pictures of?
- 2 **A.** These are the covers on the other side.
- 3 **Q.** The bottoms?
- 4 A. From the inside.
- 2. And what did you find concerning the measurements of
 - 6 the Lubecore?

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- 7 A. Exactly the same.
- 8 Q. And what's this?
 - A. The parts to fit the cover to the central roll.
- 2. And what did you find about the Lubecore nominal
 - 11 measurements of?
 - 12 A. Exactly the same.
 - 13 **Q.** And now 51-13?
 - 14 A. The internal rod.
- 15:48:04 15 **Q.** Guide rods in the --
 - 16 **A.** Yeah, this is the central pain where the follower is moving along.
 - Q. And what did you find in terms of the nominal measurements of this part of the Lubecore?
 - A. Exactly the same.
 - 21 Q. Now, 51-14, I promise I won't go through all 50 of
 - 22 them, but just trying to get an idea. Let me put it this
 - 23 way. Did you -- did you create drawings of all of the
 - 24 Lubecore component parts?
- 15:48:41 25 **A.** Yes.

15:48:18 20

1 And what did you find in terms of the measurements, Q. 2 the nominal measurements of the corresponding Lubecore 3 components? 4 Let's say they're all for the parts, are for 95 15:48:54 5 percent the same. 6 And did you do -- other ALS manufacturers have 7 component parts with 95 percent the same nominal measurements as the Groeneveld? 8 Α. No, I don't know that. 15:49:17 10 Does any --Q. 11 I don't know any would look the same. Α. 12 Okay. I just want to make sure the record is clear, Q. 13 you don't know or, you know, there's no such thing? 14 Α. I know they are not there. 15:49:26 15 And you paged through this document before, correct? Q. 16 You've identified this before, correct, this Exhibit 51? 17 Of course, my team -- I give an order to make this. Α. 18 And are there -- are there some parts on the inside Q. 19 that are very special, unique to the Groeneveld EP-0 pump? 15:49:52 20 I don't understand your question. Α. That are different from -- very different from 21 Q. 22 everybody else's, technologically unique? 23 They are only fitting highly in our pump. Therefore Α. 24 they are -- as a mechanical part, it's not unique, or as a

functional part, it's not unique but fit only in our pump.

15:50:15 25

1 If the measurements of the Lubecore are nominally the 0. 2 same, if the nominal measurements are the same, then why aren't they interchangeable with the Groeneveld parts, 3 4 inside and out? 15:50:35 5 Which part you mean? 6 Well, any of them, any of these internal parts we were 7 just describing. The Groeneveld part or the Lubecore part? 8 Α. Ο. If the measurements of the Lubecore part are the same 15:50:52 10 as the corresponding Groeneveld part, why isn't the Lubecore 11 part interchangeable with the Groeneveld? Why can't you 12 take a Lubecore piston and stick it in the Groeneveld if the 13 measurements are the same? 14 Α. Because not one part is the same, but you cannot make 15:51:11 15 something the same. So you have to make something in a 16 certain range of tolerances. When the part is made in our 17 range of tolerances, you could probably change it, but when you don't know that, it's not possible. 18 19 Now, Exhibit 51-25, what part is this? Q. 15:51:36 20 As I told you before, when you press aluminum, die 21 cast aluminum, there are velocity in aluminum because it's a 22 liquid with high temperature pressed on the high pressure in 23 a steel tooling, but there is air inside. There's always 24 small bubbles of air. And in the return valve there, you

have pressure, and there can be a leakage around the

15:51:57 25

O-rings, around the O-rings. There's a reason we have push in the return valve, this bushing is aluminum bushing for aluminum turn part, which we press in with glue and special tolerance. We press in the body. And inside this is the return valve.

Q. And did you -- what did you find in terms of the

nominal dimensions and measurements of the corresponding

A. This part is identical.

Lubecore part here depicted?

- Q. Here, I will like to show you this one, 59-26?
- 11 A. Return valve in the body bottom.
 - Q. What did you find in -- with this part in the
- 13 Lubecore?

yes.

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- A. For the dimension exactly the same, nominal is exactly the same, I cannot say something about the black part on top because this is a rubber part, and this can be very critical, very critical when you have not included the rubber for that. It can damage, and it can leak in your pump.
- Q. Is this what you're talking about?
- A. The black part on top, yeah.
- 22 **Q.** So are you saying that this small piece depicted on 51-26, that can be?
- 24 A. Can create problems, good functioning of the pump,

- 1 Q. What kind of problems can that create?
- A. When you have a return, when the pistons go back in the pump?
 - **o**. Yeah.

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- A. It will shut back not from the reservoir but also from the main line, and we don't want to return from the main line second. You want to have the return has to flow very slowly back by the valve. If this valve avoid the piston is coming from the main tube and not the reservoir.
 - Q. And I see there are a few different pieces to this particular part, correct?
 - A. There like a bolt, a spring, there looks --
 - 13 **Q.** This is -- this is -- gaskets or --
 - A. Gasket is a couple ring, a bolt, and spring and piston.
 - **Q.** And the measurements of the Lubecore of each of those parts that you broke down?
 - A. Are the same.
 - Q. And it looks from the picture, but I don't know, I'm asking you, is the arrangement, the particular arrangement of each part exactly the same as well?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. Could somebody independently create a Lubecore system, say denies diverse engineers, denies having Groeneveld drawings, come up with the same exact arrangement in the

same exact measurements that you see here depicted in 51-26 accidentally?

MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: No, it's impossible.

- Q. And I won't ask you why, okay. I think that's pretty evident. And here's 51-27. Can you tell us a little bit about that?
- A. This is the famous fan valve.
- Q. The famous who?
- A. Fan valve.

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- Q. What's famous about it?
- A. It's very important, because when you pressurize the pump, in principle, you have two outlets to the system. You have where the grease comes out, but you have also the point where the grease come back in the pump because when you pressurize the system, the pressure is not to stay in the system. The pressure has to go down to zero because otherwise, the doses internally are not refilling again for the next move. So the pressure in the system has to drop. Therefore, we need two outlets; one is really an outlet and one is a return.

And this valve is the return. So when you pressurize the pump, the valve close very good against the ball in the end, and the grease goes out of the pump by the return

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valve, which we have seen before, and when the piston goes down, the return valve blows, and the ball and the pressure of the grease pushes this valve to the left and the grease can go to the reservoir back to the pump. And what did you find concerning the nominal dimensions of these items? They're all the same. Α. And what did you find regarding the number of pieces 0. that you need to -- for this particular component part? Α. Same number, different number. Exactly the same number of pieces. How about the way they are put together? Q. Exactly the same. And what happens with this piece, for instance, if the Q. tolerances are different or not right or incorrect? Α. Can happen the pump is not closing well when you go in pressure. So when the piston goes up from the pump and you pressurize the system to 80-bar or whatever it is, yeah. It's possible when it's not functioning well, it leaks and the pressure, instead of to the main tube, goes back to the reservoir. So the pump is not functioning, but on the other side, it can also -- when the pressure has to return and the valve block, because it's going too strong in the hole in

the bushing, which we seen before the valve is not opening

and the system stays on pressure, then the installation is

- 1 not functioning also.
- 2 **Q.** And did you guys take the nominal measurements of the external outside as well as the internal component parts
- 4 that we've seen here, the outside stuff and the inside
- stuff, the housing, the base, and the reservoir, the cap,
 - 6 everything we see on the outside as well as stuff contained
 - 7 on the inside?
 - 8 A. Of course -- of course, you can imagine that our own products, we had already in the computer.
- 15:58:24 10 **o.** Uh-huh.

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- A. Yeah, with tolerances and so forth. This piece, we took the nominal tolerance. We didn't go in details of the tolerance because when you want to know exactly the tolerances of a piece, you need to meet minimum pieces to understand what is really the tolerances. You cannot see
 - Q. When you say you can't see it, do you mean you can't see it or you cannot --
 - A. You cannot measure it. You cannot see nothing. You can only measure it.
 - Q. So does it look exactly the same even if the tolerances are different?
- 23 A. Yes, of course.
- 24 **Q.** Okay.
- So based on your department's comparison of the

from one piece what is tolerance.

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 dimensions measurements of the external and internal 2 components of the Lubecore, did you -- did you reach a 3 conclusion about that? 4 The conclusion was somebody made an exact copy of the Α. Groeneveld pump. 15:59:26 5 Is that something that happens if somebody isn't 6 7 intending and trying to do it? MR. ANASTOS: Objection. 8 9 THE COURT: Objection sustained. 15:59:50 10 MS. MICHELSON: I withdraw. 11 Are you aware of Groeneveld's warranty program where Ο. 12 you extend your product warranty if the customer uses 13 Groeneveld brand grease; generally aware of that? 14 There are some subsidiaries, Groeneveld subsidiaries Α. 16:00:13 15 who do that, yeah. They will offer packages to the package of -- to the clients. So they buy the warranty, by telling 16 17 that they have to use Groeneveld grease or other 18 circumstances. There are several possibilities to extend 19 your warranty, but there is no real -- as I know, main rule from the -- from the head office. 16:00:36 20 21 What is Groeneveld's grease called? Q. 22 The Green Lube because Groeneveld means green, Α.
 - 23 Groeneveld, and we call everything green.

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16:01:38 25

When you did your break down and assessment of the Lubecore pump, did you find some difference in the products

- Van der Hulst Direct 1 that are meaningful in terms of the way the system will 2 perform and operate? 3 We sold some differences, of course, material, 4 maybe -- in some protection, but the function is -- the 16:02:04 5 functioning is exactly the same. 6 And did you see any differences that in your view 7 would affect the quality of the way the thing works? You cannot see quality. Quality, you can measure, you 8 Α. can control, and you can experience after time. 16:02:26 10 Did you see anything in there that Lubecore did 11 different than the Groeneveld that could affect for instance 12 leakage issues? 13 MR. ANASTOS: Objection. 14 THE WITNESS: No. 16:02:43 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 Q. I can't hear you, sir. 17 No, you cannot see that. We received one pump. 18 dismantled the pump. You can disburse some changes, but you 19 cannot see if the quality's worse or not, and I couldn't --16:03:01 20 you could not foresee that the -- they will get problems in 21 the future. Then you have to do test. You have to have 22 more pieces, and it takes time to be sure that the product 23 is worse than your own product. 24
 - Q. I'm going to show you now some additional pictures.
 You didn't see anything in there that you thought was going

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		Van der Hulst - Direct
	1	to give Lubecore big problems down the road?
	2	A. I saw they use the steel bushing. We use bushing. I
	3	thought that's not a good clever ID because you would always
	4	have some humidity inside and probably create problems in
16:04:03	5	the future. Okay. The material, the gaskets was different.
	6	And not to underestimate, by the way, because it's very,
	7	very important, they change the color. I don't know if they
	8	change the material. Well, you could not see from one pump
	9	if there was any bad thing inside.
16:04:29	10	$oldsymbol{arrho}$. Is it your opinion the Lubecore is as good as the
	11	Groeneveld pump?
	12	MR. ANASTOS: Objection.
	13	THE WITNESS: I speak about the first moment.
	14	Q. I see. Did and then what happened? What did
16:04:41	15	happen over time?
	16	A. I see a lot of photos of pumps mounted during the last
	17	two years, and they had also a lot of problems I see, yeah.
	18	Q. And showing you what I've now marked as Exhibit 55,
	19	you recall seeing that photograph of the of the Lubecore?
16:05:09	20	A. I think I saw it, yeah. There was leakage of the
:	21	reservoir, yeah.
:	22	Q. I didn't even hear.
:	23	A. There was leakage over the reservoir.
	24	Q. And what would cause such a problem, sir?

MR. ANASTOS: Objection.

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	van der nurst - Direct
1	THE COURT: Overruled.
2	THE WITNESS: This is a leakage of reservoir.
3	The reservoir is not closing well on the base of the pump.
4	Q. Well, if the parts have the same measurements and
16:05:35 5	dimensions as the Groeneveld and look exactly on the outside
6	like the Groeneveld, how can this happen?
7	A. Because as I already told you, you cannot justify
8	quality just based on measurement. Quality is based on the
9	fact that you control every piece. What you produce has to
16:05:54 10	be within the tolerances which you put on the drawings, and
11	quality means you have done a few tests and all kinds of
12	temperature tests to create resistance against influences,
13	which you cannot see behind the drawing computer, and you
14	find later on, of course.
16:06:21 15	$oldsymbol{Q}$. And do Groeneveld pumps have these problems that
16	you're seeing depicted in Exhibit 55 with the leaking
17	reservoir?
18	A. We have problems, of course.
19	Q. Do you have that now?
16:06:34 20	A. This kind this can happen in a lot of ways, in a
21	lot of ways.
22	$oldsymbol{Q}$. And are you saying that we have Groeneveld pump
23	leaking pumps all over the place like the Lubecore?
24	MR. ANASTOS: Objection.
16:06:48 25	THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Van der Hulst - Direct

- 1 Q. I'm now showing you what's been marked as Plaintiff's
- 2 Exhibit 60-1 and two, the number, and there's -- and can
- 3 you -- you see in this picture before, sir?
- 4 A. I don't know. I think so, but, okay. I can
- understand the picture, yeah.
 - 6 Q. What is it?
 - 7 A. It's the Lubecore pump.
 - 8 Q. How do you know it's a Lubecore?
- 9 A. Because it's written on it, and I see the inklings of the filler coupling.
 - 11 **Q.** Right here?
 - 12 **A.** Yeah.
 - 13 **Q.** What about the filler coupling?
 - 14 **A.** Nothing.
- 16:08:08 15 Q. I mean tell -- you said it's a Lubecore and not a
 - 16 Groeneveld?
 - 17 A. Because it's different mounted in the pump. So on
 - 18 this -- on the filler coupling, you can see the pump is
 - 19 different than Groeneveld.
- 16:08:18 20 Q. I see. And what is -- do you see in this area here
 - 21 I'm pointing out, where the reservoir meets the base?
 - 22 **a.** Leakage of the reservoir.
 - 23 **Q.** Leaking grease?
 - 24 A. Leaking grease, yeah.
- 16:08:33 25 Q. All right. What causes that problem, sir?

Van der Hulst - Direct

- A. A lot of things. It can happen.
- Q. Can you tell us a few of them?

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A. I can tell a few, of course.

For instance, when you see all the dimension of the reservoir, you have the dimension of the tank, the other, the legs of the tank, which has a special tolerance, you have O-rings on the top in the bottom which close everything which keeps everything together. You have the links of the internal rod which can be different, which have tolerances. You can have the lever, which may not be good quality of nylon. You can have the seat of the O-ring in the bottom where the reservoir is on it. Maybe damaged. The pump can — could have heat of something that is not straight anymore.

We have tooling to make the reservoir. So we stand the tooling out of one piece, and probably, I'm not 100 percent sure, probably but this original was made of tubes, which they turned, and then the dimension is very, very important. So you can have a lot of different cases where you don't look well to the different parts, and when you put them together you can create leakage.

- Q. Well --
- A. This is what we call the quality system. So behind the prediction, you have the quality system will control everything what you -- what is coming out of production.

- 147 Van der Hulst - Direct 1 Does Groeneveld have a quality system in place? Q. 2 Groeneveld group is 9,000 certified and also 14,000 3 for ambient, yeah. 4 And what do -- what does Groeneveld do to ensure the 0. quality and reliability of its EP-0 ALS products? 16:10:32 5 6 We control each individual part after protection, 7 based on a standard. So when you produce, for instance, 500 rods, there is a rule that say okay, you produce 500, you 8 9 have to check maybe ten, and then you have to check each 16:10:58 10 individual dimension. When one of the ten is not correct, 11 you have to scrap or reexamine all the 500. So it's very 12 strict. And this you have to do for each individual part, 13 they tell you mountable. Again, you have to do pressurize, control them, pressure air leakage, all kinds of things. 14 16:11:19 15 But, in the end, when you check all the pieces before 16 mounting and also the mounting is on the control, you have 17 a -- you have a good product. 18 Do you stand behind the Groeneveld EP-0 product, which
 - is the subject of this case?
 - Can you repeat the question? Α.
 - Do you stand behind it? Are you proud of it? Do you Q. think it's a good product?
 - Α. The Groeneveld product?
 - Q. Yeah.

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It's the best there is. Α.

Van der Hulst - Direct

based on the success we have on the market.

- 1 Q. Well, why do you say this?
- A. Because I have the experience based on the qualities we produce, based on the warranty claims which we have, and
 - **Q.** Is there harm to Groeneveld having Lubecore product on the market that looks just like as we see here?
 - A. Can you repeat the question?
 - Q. I'm just going to withdraw the question because I think there's a communication issue. Can you give me one minute, please?

Have you heard of a company that makes ALS products called Ciaponi?

A. Yeah.

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- Q. And I'm showing you now --
- A. Italian company in Florence. I was there one time many, many, years ago. Very small family company. I think they sell only in Italy, but not so much.
- Q. And showing you what's depicted -- what's PX-132-1, do you see a picture of a Ciaponi pump in front of you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And there's -- somebody mentioned at some point an ALS company called Komho. Have you ever heard of them or seen a pump, Komho pump?
- A. Komho?
- 16:13:48 25 **Q.** Yeah.

Van der Hulst - Cross

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- 2 MS. MICHELSON: I'm going to take a quick look 3 at my notes.
 - I have no further questions of the witness. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Anastos, any questions?

MR. ANASTOS: Yes, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WILLEM VAN DER HULST

BY MR. ANASTOS:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Van der Hulst. How are you?
- 12 A. Not so bad.
- 13 **Q.** Good for you.
 - I'd like to talk to you a little bit first about the point-by-point comparison that we saw of the two pumps.
 - Now, we saw a lot of little pieces, parts that are on the inside of the pump, correct?
- 18 **A.** Yes.
- 19 Q. Are any of those parts patented in the United States?
- 16:16:00 20 **A.** No.
 - MS. MICHELSON: Objection. Objection, your
 - 22 Honor.
 - THE COURT: Overruled.
 - 24 Q. You know what a pat ton is?
- 16:16:06 25 A. Yes. I know I have a patent myself. I know, yes.

- 1 **Q.** What is a patent?
- 2 A. A registration of an invention what you have done.
- 3 Q. And how long a protection do you get under a US
- 4 patent?
- 16:16:19 5 A. Ten or fifteen years, around 15 years.
 - 6 **Q.** I think it's 20.
 - 7 **A**. 15.
 - 8 **Q.** 15? Okay.
- So secondly, all those parts on the inside and
 outside, are some of them things I can go buy anywhere if I
 wanted to as opposed to being specialized parts?
 - 12 A. No, you can the parts of the inside of the pump,
 13 you can only find in Groeneveld subsidiaries. Otherwise,
 - 14 you cannot find.
- 16:16:48 15 Q. They're all made with special tooling?
 - 16 A. They're all -- no, not all.
 - 17 Q. So some of them are not even just special to
 - 18 Groeneveld?

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- A. Of course, the design are special by Groeneveld.
- 16:17:01 20 **Q.** No, some of the parts?
 - 21 **A.** The parts are designed by Groeneveld. So I think they
 - are, in the end, protected by Groeneveld. They are
 - 23 Groeneveld parts.
 - Q. What do you mean by protected by Groeneveld?
- 16:17:14 25 **A.** It's our design. So we are -- we are inventors of the

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1 part.

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- 2 Q. Okay. So your position is that all of those pieces
- 3 are parts on the inside that aren't patented?
 - A. No, they're not patented.
- 16:17:32 5 Q. And I'm not allowed to copy them?
 - A. I think you are allowed to copy them.
 - 7 **o.** You think?
 - 8 A. I think you are allowed.
 - 9 **Q.** I'm allowed to?
- 16:17:39 10 **A.** I think so.
 - 11 Q. So they're not protected, are they?
 - 12 A. I don't know. This is depending on the law in which
 - 13 | countries we are.
- Q. Okay. So if in the United States copying of parts
 that aren't protected is okay, that means I could open up my
 own shop and make all of those parts that go on the inside
 of the Groeneveld part?
 - 18 MS. MICHELSON: I'm going to object to the question.
- THE COURT: Overruled.
 - 21 THE WITNESS: When it is allowed by law, yes.
 - 22 Q. Okay. Now, the base of the pump, is that patented?
 - 23 **A.** No.
 - Q. Could I make the base of that pump and sell it?
- 16:18:22 25 **A.** Yes.

- 1 Q. The cap on the top of the pump, is that patented?
- 2 **A.** No.
- 3 Q. Can I make that cap and sell it?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 16:18:31 5 Q. The plate, follower plate inside, is that patented?
 - A. We are not the here to discuss patent. We're here to discuss the copy of the form.
 - Q. I'm just trying to say -- Mr. Van der Hulst, let meask the questions, please.
- 16:18:43 10 **A.** Yeah.
 - 11 Q. If the cap is not patented, could I make it and sell
 - 12 | it?

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- 13 A. When it's allowed by law, sir.
- Q. So your position is, I think, that I could make and sell in disassembled form every piece of the Groeneveld pump?
 - A. When it is allowed by law, I think, yes.
- Q. Okay. Because there's no patent on the shape of the cylinder, is there? I mean what's the inside, what's the diameter of the reservoir?
 - 21 **A.** 160, I think.
 - 22 Q. 160 CC -- millimeters?
 - 23 A. Inside is six-liter reservoir.
 - 24 **Q.** But, what's the -- what's the internal diameter on it?
- 16:19:27 25 A. I think it's 160 millimeters. I don't know exactly.

- 1 Q. If it's 160 millimeters, is Groeneveld somehow 2 propriety to 160 millimeter clear tubing?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Something only you are allowed to sell?
- 16:19:42 5 **A.** No, no, of course not.
 - **Q**. Okay.

And would you agree with me that the size of that cylinder, the area -- not the area, but the volume of that cylinder. I can't remember. What's the base times pie square to get -- how do you calculate the volume of a cylinder?

- **A.** Which cylinder?
- Q. Any cylinder. Based on height? It's a pie or square times height?
 - A. Surface by height.
 - Q. Surface by height. So the size of that cylinder you testified earlier was based on what?
 - A. On consuming what we, based on the necessity from the market how many degrees they want to have inside for a certain period.
 - Q. Exactly. So that inside volume of that cylinder is going to -- is totally determined by something other than human design. It's determined -- yes?
- 24 **A.** Yes.
 - Q. Okay. The base of the pump, would you agree with me,

- 1 | first of all, from the die cast aluminum, right?
- 2 A. Yeah.
- 3 Q. Okay. It's a rather irregular shape, would you agree
- 4 | with me?
- 16:21:01 5 **A.** It's what?
 - 6 **Q.** Irregular shape?
 - 7 A. Irregular shape.
 - 8 Q. Yes. And it's an irregular shape because it was form
 - 9 fitted around all of the inside parts of the pump?
- 16:21:10 10 A. No, that's not correct.
 - 11 **Q.** That's not correct?
 - 12 **A.** No.
 - 13 Q. You didn't try to optimize the amount of material you
 - 14 would use in that base?
- 16:21:18 15 **A.** Okay.
 - 16 **Q.** Okay. So you didn't want to waste material?
 - 17 A. You can't make the difference.
 - 18 Q. That's not my question. This particular base
 - optimizes the amount of material in your pump for the
- 16:21:30 20 internal workings of that pump?
 - 21 A. Correct.
 - 22 Q. Objection. If you made it different, it would cost
 - 23 more?
 - 24 **A.** No.
- 16:21:39 25 **Q.** It wouldn't?

- Van der Hulst Cross 1 Why? You can make -- you can change the material. Α. 2 Let's stick with aluminum. If you use more aluminum 3 and rounded out the whole base instead of having the regular 4 shape that it has, wouldn't that cost more to manufacture? 16:21:54 5 Only the weight of aluminum, yes. 6 Only the weight of the aluminum? What's the highest Q. 7 cost item in the manufacture of that whole pump? The main cost is the working of the aluminum. 8 Α. 9 Q. So if you had more aluminum --16:22:07 10 Machine part of the -- of the body is the main cost of Α. 11 the body. 12 Is the die cast an aluminum pump? Q. 13 Α. Yes. 14 Q. What's the most expensive raw material in the whole 16:22:16 15 pump? 16 Α. The nylon. 17 Okay. Q. 18 What's the material that's used the most by weight? 19 By weight? Aluminum. But, by cost, the nylon. Α. 16:22:33 20 If you increase by weight the amount of aluminum Q. 21 that's in that base to make it look nicer, the base is going 22 to cost more, right? 23 When you put more aluminum, of course. Α. 24 Q. Okay.
- And if you change -- what's the material that the

- 1 reservoir is made out of nowadays?
- 2 **A.** I think you cannot cheat it. You have to do an analysis on it.
 - Q. Sorry. Made out of what?
- A. Rilotto. An Italian name. It's a low level of nylon, 6 plastics.
 - Q. Okay. Let's call it plastic. Is that okay?
 - 8 A. Plastic. Okay.

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- Q. If you change the size of that reservoir and made it twice as big, the reservoir as raw material would cost twice as much, correct?
- A. Twice as much, no. I think depending on the weight of the material and the cost, more than twice as much.
- Q. Yeah, if I double the A material, it's going to cost twice as much?
- A. No, because also the dimension has cost.
- Q. Okay. So basically you've optimized the size of the amount of material used in that reservoir also in order to meet the functional demand of how much grease this thing needs to hold between service intervals on a truck?
- A. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Sure. Does the shape of that -- the volume that's held in that reservoir and the amount of material -- volume, interior volume of the reservoir and the amount of material that's used to hold that volume in is optimized in order to

- hold a certain amount of grease, that's calculated to fit into service intervals on a truck?

 MS. MICHELSON: I'm going to object to the question.
- 16:24:22 5 THE COURT: Overruled.
 - THE WITNESS: Only the lengths is -- only the change of the lengths can change the volume of the reservoir.
 - Q. Right. And wouldn't it cost more to change the diameter of that reservoir? I mean certainly you can get the same volume making a wider reservoir and making it a little shorter, correct?
 - 13 A. Of course.

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- Q. But, wouldn't it cost more to make a base if you did that?
- A. Yeah, but there's not only the decision to -- it has nothing to do with do I mount the pump. So the limitation of the -- of the place which I have available on the pump has created limitations of the outside of the pump.
- Q. And one of those limitations, these things -- there's a big bolt on to a truck, huh?
- A. Bolt on the truck, yes.
- Q. Four little bolts?
 - A. Four bolts, yes.
 - Q. Is your bolt hold pattern interchangeable with the

- Van der Hulst Cross 1 bolt hold pattern on the Grease Jockey or TSI pump that you 2 were working with before you designed this? 3 Yes. Α. 4 Why is that? Ο. 16:25:30 5 Because we were work already many years with the pump. 6 And, of course, the tooling which was available by the 7 technicians and was possible even to interchange our pump with your pump, so we went -- we have the pattern of the 8 9 hold and we want to continue with the pattern of the hold 16:25:48 10 because sometimes you have also brackets because the pump is 11 not mounted exactly to the chassis. You have a lot of 12 amount of breakage to mount the pump in different ways 13 against the chassis. And only by chasing the pattern of the 14 pump we have to change also all the brackets. So it was not 16:26:05 15 necessary. 16 So you copied the bolt hold pattern and --Q. 17 It was our design, our intellectual design. 18 measurement was our design. 19 From the original TSI pump you were buying from the Q. 16:26:18 20 United States? 21 Original design. Α. 22 Is your pump still today interchangeable into the
 - Grease Jockey systems?

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16:26:27 25

MS. MICHELSON: Objection. That is not --THE COURT: Excuse me. Overruled.

- THE WITNESS: I don't think so.
- 2 **Q.** Are any of your components interchangeable in Grease 3 Jockey systems?
- 5 Occited page certification
- 4 **A.** No.
- 16:26:35 **Q.** Tubings?
 - 6 **A.** What?
 - 7 **Q.** Are the tubings the same size?
 - 8 MS. MICHELSON: Objection.
 - 9 THE COURT: Overruled.
- THE WITNESS: I don't know.
 - 11 Q. Going back to your -- the presentation of the
 - comparison, you were -- you said something about the
 - drawings having been created automatically just by --
 - 14 A. Only for the body, yeah.
- 16:26:59 15 **Q.** Okay. And parts?
 - 16 A. Parts you can measure with a measurement device.
 - 17 Q. How long did it take you to do that, to put together
 - 18 that drawing, that set?
 - 19 A. I think we -- it took us two weeks minimum.
- 16:27:16 20 **Q.** Two weeks minimum?
 - 21 **A.** Yeah.
 - 22 Q. More people working on, would it be less?
 - 23 A. No, only one people. We have other things to do.
 - 24 **Q.** So one person did that in two weeks?
- 16:27:25 **A.** Yeah.

- 1 Q. Let me show you pieces of Groeneveld literature. Are we on here, your Honor?
- 3 You see that?
- 4 A. Yeah.
- 16:28:01 5 Q. You recognize that as a piece of Groeneveld sales
 - 6 | literature?
 - 7 A. Yeah. This is one of the Groeneveld sales, yes.
 - 8 Q. And there's two pictures of the EP-0 pump on there?
 - 9 **A.** Yep.
- 16:28:15 10 Q. And they both have the great big green Groeneveld
 - 11 label on them?
 - 12 A. They have a Groeneveld label on it, yes.
 - 13 Q. In fact, I think we saw this earlier today, either by
 - 14 you during an opening. What's this, a schematic of how an
- automated lubrication system works?
 - 16 A. Functioning, yes.
 - 17 Q. And even in this schematic, you put the big Groeneveld
 - G on the pump?
 - 19 **A.** Where.
- 16:28:40 20 Q. You see the pump?
 - 21 **A.** Yeah.
 - 22 **Q.** You see the big G?
 - 23 A. On the top, yeah.
 - 24 Q. You felt like you had to even put the Groeneveld G in
- 16:28:49 25 your own schematic sales literature?

- 1 A. Can you repeat the question?
- 2 MR. ANASTOS: Withdrawn.
- 3 Q. Another piece of Groeneveld sales literature, you
- 4 recognize that?
- 16:29:00 5 **A.** Yes.
 - 6 \mathbf{Q} . EP-0 pump?
 - 7 **A.** Yes.
 - 8 Q. Has the big green Groeneveld label on it?
 - 9 A. Yeah, but these are all recent photos of my opinion, all recents.
- 16:29:10 10 all recents.
 - 11 Q. Well, because we are in recent times, are we not?
 - 12 **A.** What do you say?
 - 13 Q. We're in recent times. This is today?
 - 14 A. Maybe depending on what you call recent.
- 16:29:20 15 **Q.** What are you referring to as recent?
 - 16 **A.** It can be one year ago, it can be ten years ago.
 - 17 **Q.** Your people's exhibits. This is another piece of
 - 18 sales literature, correct?
 - 19 **A.** Yeah.
- 16:29:30 20 Q. Got a green Groeneveld pump on it?
 - 21 **A.** Yes.
 - 22 **Q.** With a label?
 - 23 **A.** Yes.
- Q. Now, I'm pretty sure I heard you say a few minutes ago when you were talking about labels, that labels say nothing.

1 Did you say that earlier?

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- 2 A. I cannot remember that.
 - Q. I think you did because you were talking about the little like distributor CPL label on something, and you said the label -- labels don't mean -- label mean nothing; is that correct?
 - A. Probably. I mentioned it in another way. The label means nothing to see if it's a Groeneveld pump or not.

 That's what I mean.

So you can put a Groeneveld pump or a Lubecore label on it and then the label means nothing. So the label doesn't mean automatically that it's -- that it's not a Groeneveld pump.

Q. That's true of everything in the world, isn't it? You either trust labels or you don't.

MS. MICHELSON: Objection.

Q. You believe what the label says or you don't?

MS. MICHELSON: I'm going to object. I don't

hear a question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question, please?
- Q. Sure. When you go to the grocery store and see a bag of sugar that says Domino Sugar on it, do you believe that that's Domino Sugar?

- A. When I -- when I know -- when I bought it, probably
 more before, and I know the shape and whatever, yes, I think
 it's -- it's that, yes.
 - Q. Even if it's the first time you bought it, you would look at it and think wow, is this really Domino Sugar or someone else's?
 - A. For the first time, I have no doubt why.
- 8 **Q.** You have not?
- 9 **A.** The first time, you have no doubt because you buy it because you buy it.
 - 11 **Q.** Now Groeneveld manufactures I think you testified several different types of pumps, correct?
 - 13 **A.** Yes.

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- 14 **Q.** I want to make sure the glare is not on all of these.

 So let's start on the end.
 - 16 A. I can see it.
 - 17 Q. This one here, that's the Groeneveld EP-0?
 - 18 **A.** EP-0, yes.
 - 19 Q. What is this pump?
- 16:31:49 20 **A.** This can be a twin pump, can be a progressive pump, can be one plus pump, can be a breaker lube pump.
 - 22 Q. How can it be all those?
 - 23 **A.** You cannot see sold -- I cannot see it from the picture. You have to go more into the details of the photo.
- 16:32:09 25 **Q.** This one?

- 1 A. This is a Compulube.
- 2 **Q.** A Compulube?
- 3 A. A Compulube is a promatic zero pump also.
- 4 Q. Are any of these multi-line pumps?
- 16:32:19 5 **A.** What did you say?
 - 6 Q. Any of these multi-line pumps?
 - 7 A. Yeah, it can be one of the three. It can be
 - 8 double-line pumps, triple-line pumps, all single-line pumps,
 - 9 progressive.
- 16:32:35 10 **Q.** And this one here?
 - 11 A. This can be the same as the one -- as the second one?
 - 12 Because I cannot see it from this -- from this drawing.
 - 13 Q. And I noticed that these pumps all had their label on
 - 14 them, correct?
- 16:32:48 15 **A.** Yeah.
 - 16 Q. And some of them were filled with grease, correct, at
 - 17 least the last two?
 - 18 **A.** Yeah.
 - 19 **Q.** And the grease is brown?
- 16:32:55 20 A. The grease is brown. So it's EP-2 grease, yeah.
 - 21 **Q.** And you can clearly see what the label is even with
 - grease in the reservoir, correct?
 - 23 **A.** Yeah.
 - 24 Q. Now, all of the pumps other than the EP-0 pump, what's
- the base made out of?

1 A. Nylon.

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- 2 Q. More like a cover than a base, isn't it?
- 3 **A.** What did you say?
 - Q. Nylon is really like a cover than it is a base, isn't it?
 - A. No, it's only also a base because when you see the back side of the pump where you mount against the chassis, also this is nylon.
 - Q. But, if you open that up, there might be empty space in it where there's different parts in there?
 - A. Not all different parts. It can be cylinder in there, an engine in there, everything inside.
 - Q. Given that all of the -- all of the literature we have seen shows the EP-0 pump with its label on it, do you -- how could you possibly know one way or the other if anybody who's looking at the Groeneveld pump is identifying it as a Groeneveld pump by anything other than the label?
 - A. Very simple. When you buy a Volkswagen and not a name on the car, you can see from a distance that it is a Volkswagen.
 - Q. That's a very good analogy, Mr. Van der Hulst, because Volkswagens have bodies to them that cover up all the ugly stuff. There's the engine, the wheels, the springs, there's the differential, there's the drive shaft, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- 2 And automakers try to make the outside, the outer shell, the metal, look different, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. I don't see where the outer shell is on the EP-0 pump?
- 16:35:06 5 **A.** This is outer shell different than all the other pumps.
 - 7 **Q.** It's not more like the water pump inside the car than 8 a car?
 - 9 A. Can you repeat?
- Q. Sure. Isn't that pump more like a water pump inside a car than it is like the car?
 - 12 A. No, of course not. This is a final product. It's the functional. This can be an engine. This can be your car.
 - Q. So your testimony is that consumers of automated lubrication systems --
 - A. Know from a distance this is a Groeneveld pump.
 - 17 **Q.** Do they purchase the Groeneveld pump because it's pretty or because it functions?
 - 19 A. Because there's a name behind it.
- 21 it's pretty or because it functions?
 - 22 A. Because it functions.
 - **Q.** Do people purchase cars because they like the way they look or because of the way they function?
- 16:36:08 25 **A.** Also because of function.

Van der Hulst - Cross

- 1 **Q.** Totally?
- 2 A. I think so.
- 3 Q. Well, you testified Groeneveld has never had any pump
- 4 recalls, correct, of this pump?
- 16:36:45 5 **A.** Recalls, yes, never.
 - 6 Q. You had service issues?
 - 7 A. Of course, service issues. You have warranty service,
 - 8 of course.
- 9 **Q.** And you sold about 650,000 of these in the last few years?
 - 11 **A.** I think around 650,000.
 - 12 **Q.** And 1 percent of those have had service problems?
 - 13 A. I think we are less than .5 at the moment.
 - 14 Q. You testified over time it had been like 1 percent?
 - A. It could be 1 percent in the past, yeah.
 - 16 **Q.** What's 1 percent of 650,000?
 - 17 A. No, no. You make big mistake. You have to see it
 - 18 year by year.

16:37:07 15

- 19 Q. So you had more problems in the early years?
- 16:37:17 20 A. Of course when you start with the pump, new pump, you can have problems.
 - 22 **Q.** Why?
 - A. Because you are not perfect, we are not perfect, we create something which is not perfect.
- 16:37:31 25 Q. Has Groeneveld ever had pumps that leaked?

- Van der Hulst Cross 1 Α. Yes. 2 Has Groeneveld ever had pumps that have fallen off of 3 trucks? 4 Also, yes. Α. 16:37:39 5 I think you testified -- correct me I may have 6 misunderstood, but you said the pump was very introduced in 7 the market, and I think you meant by that that you sold a lot of them, correct? 8 9 Α. Yes. 16:38:17 10 Do you know how many EP-0 pumps have been sold in the 11 United States? 12 No. Α. 13 You don't know when you say very introduced, you have Q. no idea market penetration in the United States? 14 16:38:32 15 I have no idea about commercial. I know how many Α. 16 pumps are leaving our factory. And where they go to, I 17 don't know exactly. 18 MR. ANASTOS: Hold on a second. 19 Thank you, Mr. Van der Hulst. I have no further 16:39:02 20 questions. 21 Thank you. Any redirect? THE COURT: 22 MS. MICHELSON: Just a couple things, your 23 Honor.
 - 24 THE COURT: Sure.

16:39:09 25

Van der Hulst - Redirect 1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF WILLEM VAN DER HULST 2 BY MS. MICHELSON: 3 Mr. Van der Hulst, you were asked on cross-examination Ο. 4 about the cost of the pump to make it. And if it would cost 16:39:29 5 more if you used more material. Do you recall just 6 testifying about that? 7 Yeah. Α. Okay. If you're using the same amount of material, 8 Q. 9 but just making the shape different, the configuration 16:39:43 10 different, does that make it cost more? 11 Yes.

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- How much more? Q.
- 13 Depending on the weight, each ground of each kilo of a 14 million has an amount of costs.
 - What if you use the same amount of aluminum? Q.
 - In another shape? Α.
 - Correct. That's my question. Q.
 - Then the cost will be the same. Α.
 - All right. Because I'm just confused, I need to Q. clarify this. If you use the same amount of material, the same amount of aluminum, it's just shaped differently, does that affect the cost of production?
 - Α. Probably don't affect the cost of the quantity of aluminum but it can affect the cost of the production to work the body because the part is not only the weight of the

Van der Hulst - Redirect

aluminum. The part is also the working of the body. So the
machine part of it, the machine part. So when you have this
cost of a body, you have the die casting, you have the
cleaning, you have the working of machining of the part, you
have the protection, oxidation of the part, the painting of
the part. All these costs together create the cost of this
part.
Q. Could you make this product in a different shape, this
EP-0 product in a different shape and it will cost the same?
A. Yes.
Q. So just explain that because I'm a little confused, I
must admit. How?
A. Well, you see the drawing of Ciaponi, the Ciaponi was
simple, chromatic pump and have a horizontal piston. I can
make a pump with a horizontal piston, and it cost the same,
and probably the same amount of aluminum. You have to study
that, yeah. I cannot tell you exactly on the gram, but
probably, yes.
Q. Okay.
Mr. Van der Hulst, obviously and this came out in
cross-examination Groeneveld has designed and
manufactured and distributed more than just the EP-0 pump
that's the subject of this case, right?
A. Yeah.

Okay. So what's the big deal about this pump to

Van der Hulst - Redirect

	van der nurst - Nedfrect
1	Groeneveld?
2	A. Can you repeat?
3	Q. Why is this pump so important to Groeneveld? Do you
4	have other pumps?
16:42:18 5	A. Because this pump is the first pump we started. Our
6	first, let's say intellectual property, and we were very
7	successful with it, a lot of distributors and a lot of
8	dealers and even Mr. Eissis make with this pump a lot of
9	money. And, therefore, we are very proud we have made this
16:42:41 10	pump.
11	MR. ANASTOS: Objection, your Honor. Move to
12	strike.
13	MS. MICHELSON: I have no further questions of
14	the witness. Thank you, sir.
16:42:48 15	THE COURT: Anything based on that,
16	Mr. Anastos?
17	MR. ANASTOS: Thank you, your Honor. No.
18	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You're excused.
19	Watch your step going down, please.
16:42:57 20	THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you. Thank you.
21	THE COURT: I bet you want to go home. That
22	would be the first vote, should we go home. All right.
23	Folks, you had a long day. We appreciate your
24	patience with us and your attention. When you do go home,
16:43:15 25	those near and dear to you are going to be very curious

1	about what happened today. You can tell them that you've
2	been selected to sit as a juror on a case. Don't tell them
3	whether it's a criminal or civil case or anything about it.
4	Say you took an oath not to disclose anything until you
16:43:31 5	reach and return a verdict here in open court. And after
6	you do that, you'll be released from the admonition. And if
7	you want, you can talk to your heart's content and have them
8	honor the oath you've taken.
9	So again, get a good rest. No investigations, no
16:43:45 10	looking up anything, or doing anything because everything
11	that you need in order to make the fair decision will be
12	presented here in court.
13	So keep in mind the rest of the admonition. Have a
14	good night. And we meet 8:15 tomorrow morning, where
16:43:57 15	Mr. Yarger?
16	A JUROR: Butler, Ohio.
17	(Laughter.)
18	THE COURT: You better be here. We're the
19	police. We don't want to come and get you. We have ways of
16:44:09 20	getting you here, right?
21	So see you on L-1 at 8:15. That sounds good? See you
22	then. Have a good night.
23	(Proceedings adjourned at 4:45 p.m.)
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